Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,966.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 4-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
28th Feb.	† CALEDONIA	7538	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	† PERSIA	7951
12th "	† EGYPT	7912	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	† MALWA	10883
23rd "	ARCADIA	7994	.....	...
26th "	INDIA	7911	.....	...
2nd April.	MOORDONIA	10512	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	7993	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9705
23rd "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10590
21st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P.M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 525, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 919

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
AFRICA	4720	R. Seberich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4242	G. Gilhofer	16th "
KOSSUTH	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
HERZEG	4000	A. de Petris	16th "
AFRICA	4720	R. Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4242	G. Gilhofer	16th "
KOSSUTH	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
VORWARTS	4000	B. Rotjars	29th March
NIPPON	6350	R. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7588	G. Raicich	27th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675 ,, 750 *
Single Class to London	,, 545 ,, 685 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 ,, 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	,, 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
Intermediate Class to London	,, 415
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILING.

The new s. s. "GASTEIN," will sail from Bombay about the 23rd February direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tarcen and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
AUSTRIA	R. Gaboi	7588	25th Feb. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Tredegar Hall	due 12th March	Philadelphia.
Spanish Prince	due April	New York and Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers, Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DWARKA ...1,635	Thur. 24th Feb.	9 a.m.	C. Mandvi
LHASA ...2,171	Fri. 25th Feb.	6 a.m.	Direct †
LINGA ...2,171	Mon. 28th Feb.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,635 tons, on Thursday, 24th Feb. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerra, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,955 tons, on Monday, 28th Feb. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bandar, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 12th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Bombay.

24th February, 1910.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
A Trafford Hall	5321	Mar. 2	...
†C City of York	7705	,, 22	Mar. 19
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6	,,
C City of Glasgow	6457	...	April 15
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11	,, 21
†C City of Calcutta	7512	,, 25	,, 29
B Walton Hall	4912	,, 25	May 5
C City of Manchester	5896	...	,, 7
C Crawford Hall	5321	May 24	,, ...
C City of Karachi	5457	...	,, 31
A City of Benares	6738	...	June 15

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamers with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING. 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
aC City of York	770	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
*C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. ,,	10th Oct. ,,
aC City of Calcutta	7512	22nd ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.

		First Class Rs.	Second Class. Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single ...	525	390
	Return...	850	590
To Naples			
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single...	525	390
	Return...	850	590
To Marseilles or Genoa			
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single ...	550	420
To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Return...	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. E1. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS.

POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

PACKAGES of all kinds without limit to size, shape or weight received and forwarded cheaply and quickly to all parts of the World prepaid or charged forward by the "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

Soldiers' private boxes forwarded by specially organised "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS SERVICE" with safety and economy.

Packages by both the above services delivered to the door of the addressee in England through Messrs. Carter Paterson & Co., Ld., Pickfords Ld., and Sutton & Co., for which firms we are Local Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,
HORNBY ROW,
Post Pox 249,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. 1910
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	14th Apr, ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Bafillon	12th May ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,
SALAZIE	4,147	.....	7th July ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th August ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barill ..	25th Feb. 1910.
NERA	5,538	Martin	25th Mar, 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	KOBE	PENANG
BANGKOK	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States)	RANGOON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LYONS	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MOJI	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NEWCHWANG	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	ZAMBOANGA

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND ... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Nawera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamar Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,600,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	*Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
Changchun	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and its Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings Manager
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

BOMBAY RACES, 1910.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20, Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100.
Linear Magnification 6×. Surface Magnification 36× Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30, Rs. 127. Cash Rs. 115.
Linear Magnification 9×. Surface Magnification 81×. Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40, Rs. 136. Cash Rs. 122-8.
The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required.
Linear Magnification 12×. Surface Magnification 144×. Actual field of view 3½°. Subjective field of view 40°. Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

GOERZ TRIEDER "PAGOR."
THE LATEST MARVEL. A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE
For Army and Sporting use. The Power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in glasses of the same size.

Power	6×, weight 10 oz.	8×4 weight 10½ oz.,	10×, weight 11 oz.,
Price:	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100.	Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110.	Rs. 135. Cash Rs. 120.

Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

"FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.
A perfect Field glass with Achromatic lenses. As used by several Regiments in India
Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.
Price includes Brown Leather case with shoulder straps and belt attachments.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
Field, Marine and Theatre. Rs. 28-8. Cash Rs. 25.
Price complete with Brown Leather case and belt fittings.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC SPORT BINOCULARS.
This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechanical construction with the best. It is London made and is sold retail in London at £5-5.
Once carefully focussed on some distant object, all objects beyond 100 feet will be in focus.
Rs. 78-12-0 Cash Rs. 70.
Price includes case and shoulder strap.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

Jewellers, Watchmakers and Opticians.
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the said yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... ,, 17,55,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY
CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings Bombay, Sept. 1909.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI, AHMEDABAD and KARACHI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAMNADAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Sir SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
Sir FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownagar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM HADJITOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period as are to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
9 66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

S. PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL TABLE WATER.

MOST EFFICACIOUS

For the cure of Gout and kindred complaints, such as Uric Acid Diathesis, Renal Calculi and Gravel and hereditary Uric Acid.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

(Sole Agents for Western India.)

"S. PELLEGRINO"

ITS MINERAL WATERS.

An elegant Illustrated Booklet post free on application.

25-27 29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

WHAT is HUNTLY BLEND? It is the popular SCOTCH WHISKY and has had the largest Sale in the market for the last 20 years. It is aged, mild, pure and good, and costs only Rs. 2 per bottle. Try it.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remady for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD.

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.
Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH Co (1902) LD.
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No. 838.
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and - - Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The Insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY the 24th February, 1910, at 6-30 p. m.

BEN. H. MUNDY,
Honorary Secretary.

24th January, 1910.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Branch, will be held in the Cathedral Boys School, on THURSDAY, February 24th, at 6 p.m.
The Rev. C. M. BARHAM, Acting Archdeacon, will preside. The adoption of the Report will be moved by the Rev. W. Kennelly.
The attendance of all Friends and Well-wishers of the Society is invited on the occation.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

NOTICE.

Applications for the post of Health Officer of the Madras Corporation, which will shortly become vacant, will be received by the Undersigned for submission to the Government of Madras, by whom the appointment will be made. The pay of the appointment will be Rs. 750 rising to Rs. 1,000 by biennial increments of Rs. 50. Application should be made so as to reach the undersigned by 12th March, 1910.

P. L. MOORE,
Ag. President,
Corporation of Madras.

General Department,
18th February, 1910.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NARONJI PREMJI, of no occupation and a widower, late of Bombay, Bhattia Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

ROWJI PREMJI, of Bombay, Halai Bhattia Hindu, Broker, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the brother of the abovenamed deceased.......................................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand Nine hundred and ten and in the tenth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
(The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.
The 18th day of February, 1910.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, JAMSETJI & HIRALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

Under the Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
AMATEUR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES
of that most laughable Comedy
"FACING THE MUSIC."
will be given at the
EMPIRE THEATRE
(Kindly lent by The City of Bombay Buildings Co., Ltd.)
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24th
in aid of
THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL,
AND THE
ALL SAINTS SISTERS, MAZAGON,
and on MONDAY FEBRUARY 28th
in aid of the
ALL SAINTS SISTERS, MAZAGON.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

The Rev. John Smith......	Mr. Duncan Wilson
John Smith	Mr. A. T. Cooper
Dick Desmond................	Capt. C. T. Davis
Col. Duncan Smith	Mr. H. M. Kendall
Sergeant Duffell	Commander Vines
Mabel	Mrs. Vines
Nora	Miss Bingham
Miss Fotheringay	Mrs. Fredk. Wyllie
Mrs. Ponting	Mrs. Handasyd Hopkins

STAGE MANAGER, Mr. SYDNEY. T. PEASE.
By kind permission of Colonel Wallace and officers
THE BAND OF THE 1st GLOSTER REGIMENT.
(Band Master Mr. A. F. HAWKES)
Will Play.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4, Rs. 3 and Rs. 2.
Gallery, Re. 1.
Box Office at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
GRAND ATTRACTION.
FARTHEST SOUTH
WITH
SHACKLETON.
A thrilling series of Magnificent and Wonderful Views taken in the Antarctic Regions by members of the British Expedition
AS EXHIBITED BEFORE
HIS MAJESTY
THE KING,
On September 27th 1909.
A genuine series of Polar films, showing the privations endured by the gallant and intrepid Commander and his comrades in their final dash for the Pole, they got within 97 miles of it.
NOT A FAIRY TALE,
AN ABSOLUTE FACT.
WE HAVE SECURED THIS FILM
AT AN
ENORMOUS ROYALTY.
OUR MOTTO
IS LIKE SHACKLETON'S
EXCELSIOR.
Time and Prices as usual.

THE
EXCELSIOR MANAGEMENT
WISH TO DRAW THE
ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC THAT
THEY ARE NOT CONNECTED
WITH ANY OTHER
CINEMATOGRAPH
in the City.
OUR LOCATION
IS NEAR
BORI BUNDER.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH
Owned and conducted by the
CITY OF BOMBAY BUILDINGS Co., Ld.

SEE
THE NEW PROGRAMME
AT THE NOVELTY
THEATRE.
THE TWO ORPHANS (Dramatic)
THE GOLDEN SPIDER (Fantastic)
MERRY CLOWNS, &c., &c.

DON'T MISS
THE GALA NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 10 to 11-30 p. m.
When a specially attractive bill will be shown.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL
STRING BAND
Will be in attendance and will play a bright Selection of Music from 9-30 p. m.
Time daily:—6-30 to 7-30, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p. m.
SATURDAY, 10 to 11-30 p. m.

LOOK OUT
for our Great
SPORTING NIGHT,
AT THE
NOVELTY
CINEMATOGRAPH.

NEW MODEL ENGLISH GUNS.



Direct from the makers at lowest prices.
Superior far-killing Double Breechloaders from £ 3-10-0 each. test model Rifles, Revolvers, etc. Illustrated price list free. 9, Leander Road, Thornton Heath, London, England.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS
LOCATION, GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
BEHIND FIRE BRIGADE STATION.
First turning to the left when over Kennedy Bridge,
Look for the (4) big lamps.
LAST } 9 { NIGHTS!
LAST NIGHTS!!
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT.
OUR SECOND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
BRIMFULL OF NOVELTIES.
FRIDAY EVENING, February 25th.
HIGH JUMPING CONTEST.
FOR LOCAL HORSES AND PONIES.
A HANDSOME Trophy FOR THE WINNER.
SOUVENIR MATINEES,
SOUVENIR MATINEES,
SAT. & SUN. Feb. 26th & 27th
When a Handsome GOLD and SILVER WATCH will be given away amongst the Children visiting the Circus.
SATURDAY EVENING, February 26th.
First Contest for Local Gentleman Standing on the Revolving Table (Handsome Trophy for the Winner) Limited to (6) entries.
Booking at SOUNDY & Co.
N. B.—Special space reserved for zenana Ladies, Seats and boxes can be booked at the Circus Tent Daily.
N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half-price to the Re. One and Rs. Two Seats.
Madame HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
Col. BOB LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 120
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 62
T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 56
Sole Agents for India:—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"
—June 12, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR:::
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid,

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS:—If your Car is not giving you the desired satisfaction, please send it to the UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING, Co., 14, Humum Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET—A pucca built GROUND FLOOR GODOWN measuring 63' × 23' at 120, Frere Road. Apply on PREMISES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY 2 or 3 competent MACHINE PRINTERS and HAND-PRESSMEN. Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, the "Bombay Gazette, Ld."

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Complete set of Photography for sale, comprising latest ½ size Brass-bound Camera with Dalmyer's Iris Lens, 3 Dark Slides, Back Ground, Dark Room, Printing frames, Dishes, Focussing Glass, &c. In fact quite a complete set with chemicals and plates. Apply to No. 100, care of this Paper.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

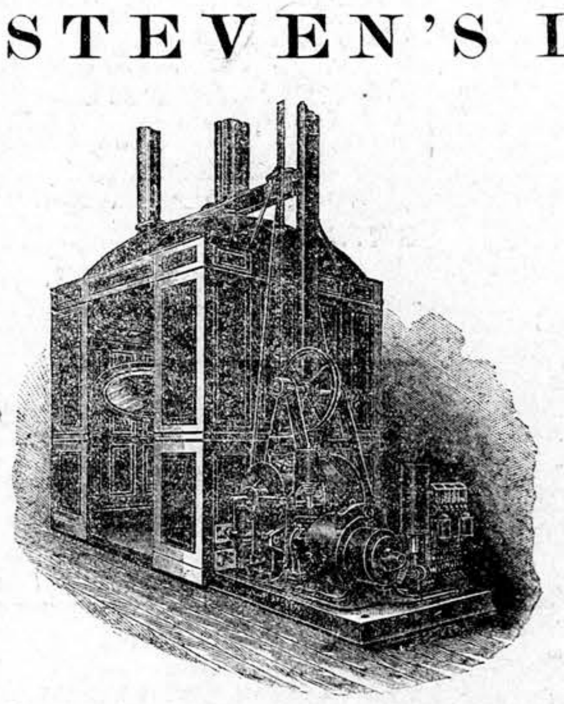
ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents, expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.
This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—
VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY
to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 3
than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,
THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,
and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, used up, and valueless. This wonderful medicament is suitable for all ages, constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently overcome by this recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.
THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England, 2/9. Purchasers should see that word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package.
Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.



·REMOVE ALL **BLOOD** IMPURITIES·
BUILD-UP YOUR·HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS,
RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

STEVEN'S LIFTS.



SOLE AGENTS:
GARLICK & CO..
ENGINEERS and IRON FOUNDERS.
JACOB'S CIRCLE
BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.
INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE
RATES AND CONDITIONS
OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.
Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.
THE PREMIUMS
are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**
Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

PEARSE & CO.,
Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.
LEADING CONFECTIONERS,
CATERERS & BAKERS.

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner. Dinner-a la-Carte. Select Bill of Fare. Best Wines and Spirits.	STEAM BAKERY, MARINE LANE. BREAD BAKED TWICE A DAY.	Kiln-dried Flour, The Best Household Flour in 7 lb. tins. Cabin and Crew Biscuits. Prices on Application.

STANDING REPUTATION
OVER 37 YEARS.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.
A FEW PARTNERS, with a Capital of Rs. 10,000 or more, for a large Land Acquisition and Improvement Scheme. A profit of at least 50 per cent. anticipated. For further particulars please apply to
MR. P. S. P. IYENGAR, B.A., B.L.,
High Court Vakil, Kurnool, Madras Presidency.

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT
OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

CENTENARY 1809-1909.
NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000
The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.
NEW SCHEME.
Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.
For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD"
POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ....£ 1,500,000
NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.
For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE
RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net) ...5,890 for	£.	1,819,377
New Premiums (1908) ...	„	81,349
Annual Income ...	„	1,406,762
Assets ...	„	10,038,722

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination.
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.
Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
E. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.



FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA-PEST, HUNGARY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY. MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, February 22,

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ...81 7-8—1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ...25·17 1/2 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent. ... ...98 3/4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ...20·45 0-1
Bar Silver Spot.... ... ...23 15-16—1-16
Do. 2 months hence. ... ...23 15/16—1-8
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ... 62 7/8 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). ... ... 1-3-15 unchgd.
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 10th February.
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 1,90,000 for France.
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ...96 1/2—3/16
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight...2 3/16 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 2 1/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 2 5/8+1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 3 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ...77·9 1/8 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 1 1-8 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ... 1 3-8 unchgd

MANCHESTER, February 22.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	6,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	......
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	......
Do. Day's Imports...	46,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.—Quiet.	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market... ...	Quiet.
Mid-Americans	7·95—2
Egyptian F. G. F.	...15 unchgd

Cotton Delivery	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
Mid Uplands	7·87	7·84	7·82	7·59	7·53
G. O. C.	ungd	+1	+2	+3	+2
	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	J.-F.
Liverpool	7·43	7·21	6·91	6·61	6·49
	+2	+4	+4	+3	+4

Sales increased yesterday by 4,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.
New York, February 22.

Futures at New York .... } Holiday.
Do. at New York .... }

Spot Cotton at New York ...
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)
Demand Bills ... ...
Silver Commercial Bars ...
Spot Cotton at New Orleans... } Holiday.
Tone of Spot Cotton ... ...
Futures at New Orleans ...
Do. at New Orleans ...

WHEAT.

LONDON, February 22,
SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe. 62 lbs ... .
Buyers, etc.—No Sellers.
Tone—Easier.
Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs ... 37 5/8
Months—Feb.-Mar.
Buyers etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.

AUSTRALIAN.

Victorian... 39
Months—Jan.-Feb.
Buyers, etc. Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. 40 1/2
Do. Months—March-April.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.

SEEDS

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat 416 lbs ex-ship. 45 1/2
Do. Months—Apl.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 45 1/1
Do. Months—Apl.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship 40 3/4
Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Done.
Tone—Steady.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship... 59 3/4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Steady.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ...8-10 1/2 Value.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F.
India Double bags 1st mark ... 18-7 1-2
Shipment—May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

MANCHESTER.

Grey Shirtings, 41/42 in. 38 yds 16 by 15 =8·1
Do. 44 in. 38/38 1-2 yds 9 lbs =8·6
White Shirtings 40/41 in. 40 yds 18 square =9·4 1/2
Do. Nainsook 48 in. 19 yds 22 by 21 =8·3

BOMBAY, February 23.

EXCHANGE.

There is no change in the market to report. T.T. for whole March is offered at 1s. 4 1-16d. and demand at 1s. 4 3-32d. Two months' sight Bills are quoted at 1s. 4 1-4d. Being Council Bill day the Banks closed earlier.

We quote:—
Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail ... ... 1s. 4 3/32d.
T. T. Forward ... ... 1s. 4d. May.
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready 1s. 4 1/8d. to 1s. 4 5/32d.
Credits 3 m/s ,, ... 1s. 4 1-4d.
,, ,, Forward ... ...1s. 4 3/16d. May
,, 6 m/s Ready ... ... 1s. 4 11/32d.
Francs 3 m/s ,, ...170 1/2 to 170 3/4
Marks 3 m/s ,, ... 138 3/4
60 d/s. Hongkong 129 1/4
,, Shanghai 175 3/4
,, Japan 149 3/4
Market—Firm.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper opened at 93-14 and closed at 93-13 at which rate there were buyers at the close.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was down 1-16 for ready and 1-8 for forward at 23 15-16 and New York was closed.

Local market in gold was quiet. Demand from up-country is poor and locally very little is passing and prices fluctuated a little. Sovereigns were in less demand and prices were easier. Silver opened at Rs. 63-4-0. Private advices from home reported the tone of the market quiet. Market locally remained easier and closed at Rs. 63-3-0. For ready demand was moderate as usual and about 100 to 125 packages changed hands.

We quote:—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakissett...	26	8	0
97 touch ...	23	7	8
National Bank ...	24	0	3
Chinese Sheet ...	24	0	8
Sovereigns Shield ...	15	6	9
Do Dragon ...	15	0	6
Australian ...	24	6	9

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny ...	63	5	0
17 Penny ready ...	63	4	0
Local per tola ...	0	9	9
First Settlement ...	63	4	0
Second ,, ...	63	8	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed: Dull. Home prices remained unchanged. Demand for ready was very little and there being sellers for forward prices declined by two annas both for ready and forward.

Rapeseed: Quieter. Home prices for Brown unchanged and for Yellow 3 to 6d down. Business was moderate for ready and forward prices remained unchanged.

Wheat: Quiet. Home prices unchanged. Demand for ready was quiet and market remained steady.

Poppyseed: Quiet but steady. Less demand for ready and few sellers for forward prices declined an anna.

Mowraseed: Steady. Moderate enquiry and prices unchanged.

Gingellyseed and Cottonseed: Firm. Demand was good and prices advanced four to eight annas.

Castorseed: Quiet but steady. Moderate demand for ready and prices unchanged, but there being sellers for forward, prices were easier by four annas.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 0
Linseed, Small ...	... ,, 9 14
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 7
Yellow do. ...	... ,, 7 2
Do. Gujarat ...	... ,, 7 6
Poppyseed ...	... ,, 9 10
Castorseed ...	... ,, 33 to 34
Mowraseed... ...	... ,, 6 8
Maize ...	... ,, 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... ,, 38 to 41
Mustardseed ...	... ,, 85 to 90
Gingellyseed ...	... ,, 37 to 45
Khandesh Howri; Gulburga do.; Kalbur do.; Itarsi do.	,, 44 to 45
White Gin, Bold 95/5; Do. do do 85/15; Do. do. do. 75/25; Do. Mixed 50/50	,, 41 to 44
Do. Gin, Small 50/50; Do. do. 85/15	,, 39 to 40
Gin, Black Beaver; Do. do. Gadag	,, 38 to 39
Gin Red Khandwa; Do. Meggi	,, 41 to 42
Do. Yellow Kinganghat; Do. do. Secunderabad; Do. do. Gujarat	,, 47 to 50 8
Do. Black Kutni; Do. Ahmedabad...	,, 37 to 38
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi ...	... ,, 36 to 41
Hard Red... ...	... ,, 33 to 36
Cottonseed ...	... ,, 24 to 25

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 22nd February:—

Wheat	4,283 cwts
Linseed	12,858 ,,
Rapeseed	3,265 ,,
Gingellyseed	13,108 ,,
Poppyseed...	525 ,,
Groundnuts	7,667 ,,
Castorseed	2,311 ,,
Rice	1,764 ,,
Myrabollams	7,726 ,,
Cottonseed...	58,219 ,,
Mowraseed...	43 ,,
Gram	1,639 ,,
Joowar	249 ,,
Maize	707 ,,

LOCAL YARN.

Our Yarn market was very strong and good reports have been received and there was very good enquiry for 10 and 12 yarns.

2,800 Greaves .... 10 at 6·8 1-2
400 Ripon...................... 20 at 7·8 1-2
200 Indo-China .... 12 at 6·13 1-2
200 Down .... 12 at 7·1

Closing tone of the market very firm with many buyers.

SPINNINGS.

Very little business is passing. Petits opened at Rs. 3,305 for March, declined to Rs. 3,290 and closed at Rs. 3,302 1-2 March, Rs. 3,307 1-2 to Rs. 3,310 April.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,455
India	64
Indian Specie	58

MILLS.

Crescent	87 1/2
David	375
Kohinoor	682 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,300
New Great Eastern	175

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	130
New Berar	535
New Mofussil	780
Volkart's United	655

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref. ...	154
Bombay Flour Mill	1,050
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord	302 1-2 X. D.
Central India Mining	342 1-2
Colaba Land & Mill	1,110
Treacher & Co	570

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Dholka	118
Ahmedabad-Prantej	697 1-2
Amritsar-Patti	125
Tapti-Valley	455

COTTON.

Liverpool in the morning was 2 points down and New York was closed, Good Broach opened at Rs. 319 and Fine at Rs. 334, at which rates very little business was done. The Opener received in the evening showed 1 point up, Good Broach advanced to Rs. 320 and Fine to Rs. 335, at which rates no business was reported. Prices for ready remained unchanged. And mills and exporters have done a very little business. Market steady.

The following purchases made to-day:—

Bales.			Rs.
1000	Bengal	...Karimbhoy	...245/250
500	Broach Ginned fine.	Japan Cotton Trading Co...	334-335 Mar.
400	do	do	...334-335 Ready
100	Khandeish	do	... 271
200	Wardha	do	... 312
200	Mandasar	...Ralli Brs	286
300	Khandeish	...Colaba Land Mills	... 242/245
200	Khangaum(wes).	Glade and Co	... 274
500	Khandeish	...Greaves Cotton & Co	... 245-265
100	Methia	...Blaschek and Co	... 263
300	Amraoti	...Volkart Brs	... 282
200	Akola	do	... 288
300	Dhamangam	...Dinshaw D Curanee	... 292-296

We quote:—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	254	Ready.
,, F. Good	244	,,
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	270	,,
,, F. Good	255	,,
Sind Punjab Fine	266	,,
,, F. Good	251	,,
Khandesh Fine	275	,,
,, F. Good	263	,,
Amraoti Fine	290	,,
,, F. Good	282	,,
Akola Khangaum Fine	291	,,
,, F. Good	283	,,
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	299	,,
,, F. Good	291	,,
Yeotmal Fine	305	,,
,, F. Good	297	,,
Nagpore Fine	312	,,
,, F. Good	304	,,
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	313	,,
,, F. Good	305	,,
Methia Fine	275	,,
,, F. Good	268	,,
Broach Gin Good	320	Mar.
,, Fine	335	,,
Sawginned Dharwar Good	321	A.-M.
Coompta Ginned Good	330	,,
Westerns ,, ,,	312	,,

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 22nd Feb:—

Khandesh	5,373 Bales.
Central India	2,956 ,,
Barsi and Nagur	4,285 ,,
Berar	7,342 ,,
Central Provinces	4,917 ,,
Oomras...	24,874 ,,
Dholera	888 ,,
Broach...	1,614 ,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	765 ,,
Westerns	402 ,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)	934 ,,
Bengals (Rajputana)	1,520 ,,
Sind	1,053 ,,
Persian	......
Total ...	32,159 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, February 23.
Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	1,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Feb.—Mar.	7·88+1
Mar.—Apr.	7·85+1
Apr.—May.	7·82 same.
May—June	7·80+1
June—July	7·54+1
July—Aug.	7·49+1
Aug.—Sept.	7·22+1
Sept.—Oct.	6·82+1
Oct.—Nov.	6·82+1

FREIGHT.

Ports.	This Month. Seed.	Cotton.	Next Month. Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	16 0	16 6	15 0	15 6
Dunkirk ...	16 0	16 6	15 0	15 6
Havre ...	16 6	17 0	16 0	16 6
Hull ...	......	......	14 6	......
Liverpool ...	16 6	17 6	15 6	16 0
Marseilles ...	16 6	17 6	15 6	16 0
Genoa ...	16 6	17 0	15 0	15 6
London ...	......	......	15 0	......
Hamburg ...	16 0	16 6	15 9	16 3
Venice ...	16 6	17 6	16 6	17 6
Open Ports ...	15 6	April.		
Do. ...	15 3	May-June.		

Market unchanged.

METALS.

Market remained unchanged
We quote:—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21	Rs.56 4
	28, 35, 42, 56, 68, 70, 77, 84	Rs.56 6
Yellow Metal Sheets	21, 28, 35, 42	Rs.46 6
	49	,, 46 8
	56	
Tin Ingots.	...	,, 46 8
Spelter S M, M M, J, G ...	...	,, 19 6
Georgshutte ...	...	,, 23 10
Copper Ingots K S ...	...	,, 49 12
Copper Sheathings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		,, 62
Yellow Metal Sheathings lbs. 14, 16, 10, 12		,, 48

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, February 22.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Parcel ...	...	11,842	6,553
2 Bundles ...	...	750	2,848

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Bullions.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Bundle ...	...	2,200	...
1 Parcel ...	...	595	...
3 Bundles ...	...	6,000	...
2 Bundles ...	...	2,400	...

Importers.		Vessels.	From.
H. Lalji & Co ...	...	Majidi	Jeddah
M. Cohen and Fils	...	Africa	Trieste
M. Mackenzie & Co	...	Dumra	Busreh
E. Hayim ...	...	do	Bagdad

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 21st Feb. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	81	97,971
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	74	86,894

London Quotations.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotation received by special cablegram, dated London, 23rd February:—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	£1	£0 7 3	£0 9 9
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£1	£1	£0 4 9	£0 5 9
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£1	£1	£0 7 6	£0 9 3
Champion Reefs...	£2 6	£2 6	£0 9 3	£0 10 3
Hutti ...	£1	£1	£0 11 6	£0 13 6
Hyderabad Deo ...	£3	£3	£2 3 9	£2 6 3
Kempinkte New...	£5	£5	£0 0 4	£0 0 8½
Mysore Gold ...	£10	£10	£5 13 9	£5 18 9
Mysore West ...	£1			
Mysore Dynaad...				
N Anantapur ...	£1	£1	£0 4 3	£0 6 9
Nundydroog ...	£13	£10	£1 12 3	£1 14 0
Ooregum (Ord) ...	£10	£10	£1 2 6	£1 4 6
Ooregum (Pref) ...	£10	£10	£1 11 1½	£1 13 6
NewshimogaG.F.L	£1	£1	£0 6 0	£0 10 0
Chelmiaranira ...	£1	N£1	£1 5 0	£1 10 0
Kualalumpur R ..	£1	£1	£7 2 6	£7 7 6
H and Lowlands R	£1	£1	£5 10 0	£6 0 0
Lanadran Rubr...	£1	£1		
Linggi Planta or.	£2	£2	£2 0 0	£2 2 6
Malayalam Rub...	£1	£15	£1 7 6	£1 10 0
Stagbrook Rubr...	£1	£1	£1 18 0	£2 0 0
Settlbers Rub ...	£1	£1	£3 11 9	£3 15 9
Travancore ...	£1	£1	£2 17 6	£3 1 3

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—425 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Broadwater s—4,068 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar; 3,999 cwts maize, Sanday and Co.
Trafford Hall s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—4 bales carpets and 1 bale skins, S J Tellary and Co.
Glenesk s—1,484 cwts myrabolams, T Canji; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—3 bundles carpets, G P Stavrides and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trafford Hall s—4 cases tea, Eugene Meiffre.

FOR HAVRE.

Broadwater s—20 cwts olibanum, P Jaithabhoy.

FOR HULL.

Terrington s—2,015 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey; 1,607 cwts myrabolams, W Bechar; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, H Jaitha and Co; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 195 cwts cottonseed, and 5,625 cwts castorseed, T Memraz; 200 cwts dillseed, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Avala s—275 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 550 bales cotton and 560 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 495 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 220 bales cotton A Moritz and Co.
Glenesk s—1,650 cwts myrabolams, W Bechar; 500 cwts myrabolams, T Canji; 29 bales hemp, P Bhimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Farquhar s—187 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhawji and Co.
Hillfern s—110 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schoenfels s—22 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 160 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 40 cwts gum myrrh, Kharas Bros; 1,009 cwts myrabollams, S Canji; 220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Ethelwynne s—311 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—349 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 123 bales twist, Kahn and Kahn; 100 cwts olibanum, P Jaithabhoy; 175 cwts olibanum, J Nurbheram; 275 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.
Gastein s—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 5 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Lindsay s—300 bales cotton, M Bhimji.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—4 3-4 cwts ivory and 69 cwts Colombo wood, M Kassam; 375 cwts wheat, R Madhawji; 50 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 96 cwts gum coarse, A H Mawji and Co; 75 cwts sharkfins, K N Mianee and Co.
Yeterofu Maru s—13 cwts ghee, C Mathuradas.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—175 bales cotton cloth and 125 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, S J David and Co.
Austria s—16 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Imam s—300 bales cotton B Shamji 565 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.
Yetorofu Maru s—2 cwts ghee, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Imani s—100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 350 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Yetorofu Maru s—8 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAIPHONG.

Ville-de-la-Ciotat s—800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writer Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HUGHES—February 5, at Orai, U P, the wife of Major E M Hughes, 14th Jat Lancers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HARROP—MARTIN—February 2, by the Rev Ch Letissier, at the Church of the Assumption, Penang, John Bardsley Harrop, Manager of the Ayer Tawar Rubber Plantations, Sitiawan, Perak, eldest son of the late Mr John Bardsley Harrop of Lancashire and London, to Mabel Leonie, only daughter of Mr Jules Martin, of Penang.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE No. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Club Half-Yearly Meeting 6-30 p.m.
Amateur Performance "Facing the Music" in aid of Parsee Hospital, Empire Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. Annual Meeting, 9 p.m.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Horse and Dog Show, 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m.
S. P. C. K. French annual Meeting, Cathedral School, 6 p.m.
Organ Recital at the Cathedral, 6 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, behind Gowalia Fire Brigade Station, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.
Novelty Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Maxim: "Cipher (0000) don't count."—T NIGHTINGALE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GAEKWAR.—His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda has arrived in Bombay and put up in his bungalow at Nepean Sea.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Ville-de-la-Ciotat" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a.m. on Saturday the 26th instant.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—Dastur Dr. M. N. Dhalla, M.A., PH. D., will deliver a public lecture on "If Zarathushtra Revived," under the auspices of the above Society at the Framji Cowasji Institute this evening at 6 p.m., Mr. Hormasji Ardeshir Wadia, Bar-at-Law, will preside on the occasion.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mellandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March... ...A Cavalry Ride ....A Upton
Overture ...Tutti in Maschera ....Pedrotti
Selection ...The Arcadians ....Monckton
Bell Gavotte..Ye Olden Chimes ....Batten
Valse ....La Reine des Coeurs ....Waldteufel
Selection ...A Grand Military Tattoo .. Rogan
Polka ....Hannah ....Kuhner

FATAL BLOW.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of Sanbai (70), a Mahomedan woman, living with her grandson Fatoo Abdul, in Bengalpora. The grandson and his wife quarrelled and after he had struck her she took shelter behind the old woman. A blow that was meant for his wife fell on the grandmother who died on the spot. The medical evidence showed that she died of rupture of the heart. The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by rupture of the heart due to a blow struck by Fatoo and that under the circumstances the act of Fatoo was punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—The members of the Purser's Department of the P. and O. s.s. "Caledonia," gave a delightful concert at the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, on Monday last, this being their second appearance since the ship has been in port. The entertainment was fully equal, if not superior, to the previous one, and the performers received unstinted applause from an enthusiastic audience of sailors and shore people who thronged the hall. Mr. George Sargent, Chief Steward, again presided most efficiently. At the close of the proceedings the cheers given for him were as hearty as for those who took part in the programme. The National Anthem then followed and prayer was said by the Chaplain who afterwards pronounced the Benediction.

ENGINEERS AND THE CORPORATION.

MR. SHAPURJEE SORABJEE MISTRY has sent the following letter to the Secretary to Government:—

"Now that all the different Municipal Elections are over Government, will proceed to nominate their 16 men on the board of the Corporation. I understand that the object of the Legislature in fixing Government nominations to be made last is that Government may be able to supply the desiderata in the body previously elected. Engineering matters form a considerable portion of the Corporation's business. Unfortunately the Municipal Act prohibits licensed surveyors—and all or most of the Civil Engineers are Municipal licensees—from offering themselves for seats on the Board. Hence not a single Engineer has been so far elected, and this emphasises all the more the necessity of their nomination on the board. I beg therefore to suggest most respectfully that whilst nominating councillors on the board of the Corporation Government may be pleased to consider the great desirability of nominating some public-spirited and independent Engineers who are not licensed under the Municipal Act."

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

THE management are now giving another change of programme. On Friday there will be a high jumping contest for local horses and ponies and a trophy will be given to the winner. On Saturday there will be the first contest for local gentlemen standing on the revolving table. This contest is limited to six entries. There will also be Souvenir Matinees on Saturday and Sunday afternoon, when a gold and a silver watch will be given away amongst children visiting the Circus.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting

THE twenty-fourth annual general meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, yesterday, when Mr. James MacDonald occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhai Karimbhai Ebrahim, was duly elected a member of the Society. The following presents were announced with thanks: From Paris—Revue de L'Ecole D'Anthropologie de Paris, Annee 1-1910. From Berlin—Zeitschrift fur Ethnologie, Heft VI, 1909. From St. Petersbourg—Bulletin de L Academie Imperiale des Sciences de St. Petersbourg, VI Serie, No. 1. 1910. From New York—Bulleting of the New York Public Library, Vol. XIII, No. 12 December 1909. From Wien—International Review of Ethnology and Linguistics, Band V, Heft 1, 1910. From Berkeley—University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 7, No 4. From Mexico—Anales del Museo Nacional de Arqueologia Historiary Ethnologia, Time 1-Num 9.

The twenty-fourth annual report and the Financial Statements of the Society for the year 1909 were read and adopted. A vote of thanks to the President concluded the proceedings of the meeting.

MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIES IN BOMBAY.

THE prevailing trade depression in 1908-9, as revealed in newly issued Administration report, was not without its effect upon manufactures and industries and comparatively little progress was made during the year. The cotton industry is responsible for the greatest number of mills and factories, and although these received some additions many were either closed or worked for reduced periods while those which remained open were frequently conducted at a loss. The slackness of the demand for cotton goods contributed largely to this result; but until the short crops of cotton which have characterized the past two years are replaced by normal harvests, this industry cannot be expected to regain its former prosperity. In common with other essentially local industries that of hand-weaving was to some extent adversely affected by the Sinhvast year, but in so far as this was the case the ensuing year will make good the deficiency. Very little progress, however, was made in introducing improved methods of weaving, a fact which is the more remarkable because in Sholapur, where a newer type of hand-looms was employed, the weavers' guild realized excellent profits. Efforts are being made to establish the match industry in the Presidency, and two new factories were opened during the year; but in this as in other cases foreign and particularly Japanese competition is difficult to overcome. In contrast to industrial enterprize, mining operations are almost confined to the Southern Division of the Presidency. Gold and manganese are the only minerals which are now being exploited on a large scale, but coal, copper, asbestos, graphite, mica and chrome form the objects of exploration in Bijapur and Ratnagiri. The increasing interest displayed in the development of the mineral resources of the latter district was among the more satisfactory features of a year which was almost without exception unfavourable to the larger mining undertakings. The gold mining companies of Dharwar met with a considerable check, and the dullness of the manganese market restricted work under the licenses in force. A third manganese mining lease, however, was sanctioned in the Belgaum district and in the Panch Mahals the Shivrajpur and Bamankua mines continued to work on an extensive scale; while the continued issue of prospecting and exploring licenses indicates the capacity of the industry to respond to a rise in prices.

TRADE.

After the unprecedented figures of 1907-1908 following a decade of commercial prosperity a reaction occurred, which was accentuated by special causes. Among these the crisis in American finance in the autumn of 1907 affected the course of trade throughout the world. But the chief factors in the decline where internal. Crop failures in large consuming districts, the contraction of cultivation which resulted from the prevalence of a bad type of fever, and the abnormal prices of food-grains combined to reduce India's power of purchasing Lancashire goods, while a smaller demand for luxuries of all kinds was the inevitable accompaniment of a Sinvhast year. On the other hand, exports, consisting mainly of the agricultural produce of the country, were seriously affected by the poorness of the preceding season. The resulting decline in the total maritime trade amounted to 15 per cent. in the Presidency Proper and 23 per cent. in Sind; excluding Government transactions private trade showed a decrease of 11 per cent. in the former and 26 per cent. in the latter with a total fall of over 28 crores. Nevertheless, in the Presidency Proper the year was above the average of the past decade, and better than any year in that period except 1907-1908.

Of the total maritime trade of the Presidency Proper that of the chief Bombay Port, Bombay, represented 95 per cent. The value of the private trade, amounting to 133 crores, showed a reduction of 18 crores or 12 per cent. More than three-quarters of this total was formed by the private foreign trade of the port, in which there was a fall of 13 per cent. during the year. Excluding Treasure, the recorded value of imports fell by 4 1/2 crores or 9 3/4 per cent. but owing to the lower average prices the figures imply a decrease of only 7 3/4 per cent. in volume. On the other hand the decline of 6 2-4 crores in exports represents a fall of 13 per cent both in value and quantity. The principal class of imports, Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured suffered most from the causes which have already been noticed. While Glassware, Woollen goods and Apparel fell by 24, 20 and 19 lakhs respectively, the outstanding feature was the reduction of 3½ crores in the sub-head Cotton Piece-goods, due to diminution in demand and to the accumulation of stocks during the preceding three years. The group of Metals and Manufactures of Metals, which stands second in importance, advanced by half a crore to the highest figure of the decade, owing to an increase of 42 lakhs in Metals and of 69 lakhs in Railway Materials. The United Kingdom continues to supply almost the whole of the imports of Railway Materials and Machinery, but under Metals the displacement of iron manufactures by steel has given the preponderance to Belgium. Under Articles of Food and Drink the season caused an increase of 45 lakhs under Grain and Pulse and a marked reduction in purchases of all articles of luxury. The depression of trade was exemplified in a decrease of 18 lakhs in imports of Raw Cotton notwithstanding the shortness of the Indian crop and the easier prices of American cotton. An advance of 20 lakhs in Coal was confined to imports from Australia and Natal, but Great Britain still supplied 56 per cent. of the whole. Among other imports there was a further decline of 33 per cent. in the number of horses. Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise forming 5 per cent. of the foreign export trade of the port exhibited a decrease of 21 per cent. In exports of Indian Produce the net reduction of 6 crores principally reflected a drop of 63-4 crores under the group Raw Materials which forms the bulk of the export trade. Raw Cotton and Seeds, falling by 4 and 2 1-2 crores respectively, were chiefly responsible for the decline. The cause was mainly seasonal; and further resulted in a fall of 45 lakhs in exports of Grain and Pulse under which exports of Wheat reached only onetenth of the preceding year's amount. On the other hand Yarn and Twist showed an improvement of 62 lakhs, notwithstanding its retirement from the European markets in which it had made so much headway in the previous year. The deficiency was made good by largely increased exports to China. The distribution of foreign trade was slightly less favourable both to the British Empire and to the United Kingdom, but there was a considerably larger fall in the share of Continental Europe. The position of Germany declined to one of equality with France, leaving Belgium at the head of European countries. Chinese trade showed a remarkable expansion and stood second only to that with the United Kingdom. The fluctuations in the land trade of the Presidency Proper reflected in the main those of the maritime trade, and Raw Cotton, Oilseeds and Cotton Piece-goods, European, where the chief items in the year's decline.

SIND.

The total sea-borne trade of Sind amounted in value to 32 3/4 crores. The decrease of 9 3/4 was crores almost entirely due to a reduction of 53 per cent. in the exports of Indian Produce from Karachi, the chief port. As in the Presidency Proper, the decline principally affected exports of Cotton, Seeds, and Grain and Pulse. Wheat, formerly the chief export, showed a fall of 7 crores or 84 per cent.. and for the first time Cotton became the largest item of trade. The total import trade expanded by 4 per cent. in spite of a decline of 47 lakhs in Cotton Piece-goods. All the other principal groups of imports advanced. Sugar, which improved on the previous year's record by 72 lakhs shows a rise of 10,1 per cent in the quinquennium. The expansion is attributable partly to increased consumption and partly to the contraction in sugar-cane cultivation in the Punjab. Metals and Railway Meterials improved by 10 and 119 per cent, respectively. There was a further rise of 32 per cent in imports of Kerosine Oil. Coal from the United Kingdom showed a reduction of 42 per cent which was more than counterbalanced by imports from New South Wales and Natal. The land trade with Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Persia resulted in a small decrease which was confined to imports.

ADEN.

With an improvement of 27 3/4 per cent. over the figures of the preceding year the trade of Aden reached the highest total of the quinquennium. The contrast was accentuated by abnormally large transactions in silver, which was exported in great quantities, especially to the Benadir Coast, as a result of the fall in silver value and of the good harvests in Arabia and Abyssinia. Apart from Treasure, however, the foreign trade showed an expansion of 8 3/4 per cent. in spite of the fact that direct shipments from Europe and America to African, Arabian and Red Sea Ports have affected the position of Aden as a centre of distribution. Indian trade in merchandise maintained its downward tendency but the decline was confined to imports. Indian cereals are now shipped directly to Berbera, Mossawab, Hodaidah and Maculla, and Aden is losing grasp of this trade. The inland trade between Aden and the mainland of Arabia once more retrogressed and by a decline of 4 3/4 per cent, lost much of the ground which had been recovered during the previous year.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 24.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

910-07 Tyabji D and Co Mahomed Hoosein Cassam Nanji and others vs Alli Mahomed Goolam Hoosein Thakurdas and Co Part heard.

For Further Direction and Costs on Adlty Registrar's Report.

Admirality Suit No. 4 of 09 Little and Co The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs The s s Tennenfels Craigie B and Co.

Commercial Causes.

1120-09 Payne and Co. Nowrojee Dinshaw and another vs Demetracopulo and another—Ardeshir H D and Co.
939-08 Mulla and M Dayal Mulji vs S B Frazer and another Thakurdas and Co.
1061-09 Malvi H M and R Messrs Lalchand Tarachand a firm vs Padamchand Mathuradas another Jamsetji R and D.
1071-09 Jamsetji R and D Abdulla Hussein Moosaj Poonawalla vs S C Mistry Mulla and M.
1077-09 Malvi A M and K Thakordas Jekisondas Desai and others vs Motiram Mathuradas and others T A Ghandi.
628-09 Captain and V Lalbehari Ravinarayen and others Niranjunlal Brijlal—Malvi H M and R.
801-09 Captain and V Kunjbehari Ravinarayen and other vs Motilal Chunilal and others Matubhai J and M.
1036-09 Captain and V R D Sethna vs Dayal Valubhdas Jamsetji R and D.
1053-09 S B Mehta Tyebbhai Musaji vs Abdoolbhai Faizoolabhoy Bicknell M and R.
554-06 Raghavayya B. and N. Kanayalal Kisonchand vs. Manekchand Kapurchand A firm. Edgelow G. W. and Co.
584-06 Payne and Co Fatmabai widow vs Bawa Miya bin Bara Miya Mulla and M.
393-08 Payne and Co Khan Mahomed Haji Vasir and others vs Tyeb Haji Ismail Haji Vasir another Edelow G W and Co Captain and V.
856-09 Captain and V Kunjbehari Ravinarayan and others vs Parbhudayal Soudagurmall Bhimariwalla Malvi H M and R and S J Juddah.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)
To Speak to the Minutes of the Consent Order.

797-09 Mudhowji K and C Devji Waghji another vs Hansraj Waghji and others Little and Co.

Undefended New Long Cause.

1125-09 Jehangir M and S for pauper Fatmabai widow vs Lalbibi widow.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

M J 523-09 Bicknell M and R Francis John Turner vs Mary Theodara Turner another For decree absolute.
973-09 Mulla and M Kasrev Mobed Jamshid vs Mirza Mahomed Kasham Edgelow G W and Co. Part heard.
792-08 Jehangir M and S Uderam Kesaji and another vs Hyderalli Abdul Kayani Tyabji D and Co. Part heard.
795-08 Raghavayya B and N P V Abhyanker vs Shri Dhondiraj Ganesh Dew-Maharaj and others Nanu H and Co.
Testamentary suit 17-09 Wadia G and Co. B N Vatcha Ghandy vs B A Watcha Ghandy Shroff D and D.
276-09 Mulla and M Aishabai vs Haji Umar Haji Adam—Little and Co and Matubhai J and M
502-07 Smetham B and Co. The Advocate General of Bombay vs Dayabhai Tapidas and others Raghavayya B and N and Edgelow G W and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Ag. Commissioner's Report.

780-06 Madhowji K and Co Abdul Hoosein Mulla Nadarbhoy vs Sukhanbai widow and others Bicknell M and R.

Long Causes.

1000-09 Captain and V Nagardas Dalchram a firm vs Chunilal Pitamber Motichand and D
995-09 Captain and V R D Sethna vs Gover Nagji and Co a firm Malvi H M and R.
111-09 Tyabji D and Co Abdul Rehman Karudin vs Hajanbibi widow and others Crawford B and Co Little and Co.
590-09 Captain and V Nawab Mirza Faiz Ali Khan valad Mirza Saheb Ali Khan vs Pestonji M Heerana Shamrao M and H.
650-08 Bhaishanker K and G The Hope Mills Ltd vs Sir Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney Baronet Mulla and Mulla.
570-08 Sabnis and G Mahomed Husein Barbaray vs Aishabibi widow and others F F Pavri Captain and V and Shamrao M and H.
882-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Furdoonji Ardeshir Cursetji Furdonji another Unwalla and Co.
665-08 Daphtary F and D J Sardarmat the firm vs H O Coates and another In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)
Chamber Matter for Disposal.

Re Ind Coy Act 6 of 1882 Daphtary F and D.
In re Bombay Cotton Mills Co Ltd vs Ratilal Karsondas Bhaishanker K and G Shroff D and D Captain and V Wadia G and Co Payne and Co and Hiralal and Co.

For Judgment.

608-06 Ardeshir H D and Co. G S Acharya vs R R Acharya Nanu H and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

146-04 Jehangir G and B Goculdas Dharamsey vs Pragjee Bhimji and others Pestonji R K and Co, Hiralal and Co and Ragh B and N.
304-07 Payne and Co Haji Suleman Abdul Wahad vs Gungaprasad Dworkprasad.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Ag Commissioner's Report.

494-07 Mulla and M Dharamsey Ruttensey vs Mowji Gopalji Ardeshir H D and Co.

Long Causes.

262-09 Raghavaya B and N P V Abyanker vs Vitaal Sayanna Khunderao L and M.
798-09 Khanderao L and Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Tyab vs. Noor Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Jam R and D Khund L and M S A Tyabji Jeh G and B.
824-09 S J Judah August J Vallis vs John A A Vallis and others Jehangir M and S S J Judah.
890-08 Taybji D and Co Vithoba Narayen Mayekar vs Janbai widow and others Jehangir M and S D J Mantri.
130-01 Payne and Co H H Ranas hri Bhawansingji Madhowsingji vs Charles Harding.
975-09 Edgelow G W and Co Mahomedbhoy Mulji vs N Kessa and others Jehanjir M and S.
897-09 Jehangir M and S Kapurchand Poonamchand and Co a firm vs Aga Forrooksha Pestonji R K and Co.
167-09 Payne and Co Premji Goculdas and others vs Shri Buldeo Mills Ld and Co Mulla & M.
562-09 Payne and Co Premji Goculdas and others vs Shri Buldeo Mills Ld and Co Mulla and M.
920-09 Payne and Co Haji Ahmed Hassan vs Dayabhai Chottalal Vakil and another Ardeshir H D and Co.
976-09 Bhaishanker K and G V P Vaidya vs The London and Lancashire Ass Co and others Craigie B and Co and Madhowji K and Co
37-08 Mulla and M Mahomed Ebrabim bin Shaikhoo Miya Koor vs Messrs Roger and Reck Daphtary F and D.
645-07 Mulji and K Pandurang Madhaurao another vs Shridhar Dadabhoy and others Khunderao L and M and Mulji and K.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Makes Good Blood



Prick your skin with a needle. You will see that it is full of blood. But what kind of blood? Rich and pure? Or thin and impure? Impure blood covers the skin with eczema, rashes, pimples, pustules, salt-rheum, boils, carbuncles, and other sores. These simply tell of something bad down deep in the blood itself. Ointments, washes, powders and cosmetics will not reach the evil. You must take out all impurities from the system with

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and then see how quickly the skin troubles will disappear.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

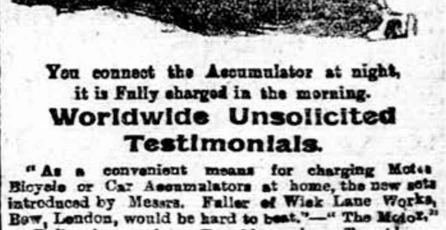
There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

J. EDULJI & CO.
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
Up-to-date Patent Medicines and Drugs, Military Hair Brushes in leather cases for presentation, &c., Combs, Shaving Mirrors and Brushes, Scented Soaps, Perfumery of well-known English and French makers.
Fancy Stationery, &c., &c., &c.
Prices very moderate.
Up-country orders, however small, executed promptly.
A trial solicited.
Dr. I. D. W. Gillespie, late of Sir J. J. Hospital and Superintendent, Panchgani, can always be consulted in our premises, at a very moderate fee.
SITARAM BUILDINGS,
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

FOUR
WELL KNOWN REMEDIES.
RHEUMATISM
CAPITO BALM
(Regd.)
A new and very remarkable remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and enlargements of the joints, lumbago, sciatica and all inflammatory diseases of kindred nature. For years we have been supplying Capito Balm to the people of this community; every day the sale increases, and we never yet had one single complaint regarding it. It is a salve which is really a wonder when it comes to curing stiffness, reducing swelling and the like. Price per Pot, As. 8.
CURELINE
(Regd.)
Is a perfect specific in all cases of GLEET, GONNORRHEA, and similar urinary ailments, and taken according to instructions effects a complete and lasting cure in one week. Price per bottle, Rs. 2-8.
COUGHS
Do you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the livelong night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.
Odmans' Cough Elixir
will stop a severe cough in a very short time. At the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold. That for only Rs. 1-4 per bottle.
HEADACHE
TREZO TABLETS
(Regd.)
Give safe, prompt and positive relief for a nerve-racking, head-splitting headache. They Cure any Headache—mild or severe headaches—acute or chronic headaches—sick, nervous or neuralgic headaches—are speedily relieved by these small, easy-to-take tablets. As. 12 per bottle.
Directions is enclosed with the bottle.
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
No. 150 JOOMA MASJID, BOMBAY.

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING



You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.
Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.
"As a convenient means for charging Motor Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."
Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.
Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Model. Made Five World's Records.
Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Mutual Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller, Test lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitions and Motor Accessories.
JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

NIGHT PRACTICE.

Artillery Practice will be carried out as under, and no vessels should be anchored within the range.

Date 1st March, Fort Oyster Rock, Guns 6 pr Q F, Time 7-15 p.m., Range to be cleared "C", Remarks Night Practice.

Date 4th March, Fort Oyster Rock, Guns 6 B L, Time 7-15 p.m., Range to be cleared "C", Remarks Night Practice.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx...Comdr J Harvey .....Special Service vessel
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr C S Hickman...R I Marine
R I M Northbrook...Comdr Barry .....R I Marine
H M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
H J Dongola.....Comdr C L Damsl... .....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 23.

Alala	2041	Griffiths...	W& A Graham & Co
Britannia	1969	Haine	Bor H S & Co
Blake	3896	Hill	W&A Graham & Co
Barnby	2482	Marsey	T Morrison & Co
City of Vienna	2946	Greenham	B & P S N & Co
Bantra	162	Maulay	M M & Co
Ethelwynne	2056	Huash	Ralli Bros
Egypt	4178	Summers...	London...12-3...P & O S N Co
Fazilka	2638	Jones	M M & Co
Hillfern	2776	William	W & A Graham& Co
Hendenhall	2583	Lawes	Killick Nixon & Co
Haim	758	Arickson	F F Campbell & Co
Imaum	2704	Weydehl	K Nixon &Co
Inchmoor	2214	Jenkin	W & A Graham & Co
Imani	2979	Penbirthy	Killick Nixon & Co
Madura	1273	Bamber	M M & Co
Naseri	911	Misra	B & P S N & Co
Norfolk	2526	Bulkley	
Nairang	2862	Crabbin	T Morrison & Co
Oceana	3507	Bruce	P & O S N Co
Pearlmoor	2576	Moffett	The Bombay & Co
Shah Navaz	2522	Mitchell	B & H S N Co
Singu	1912	Nelson	Shaw Wallace & Co
Sheikh	2848	Walvo	Killick Nixon & Co
Salsette	2391	Hayward	P & O S N & Co
Springburn	2173	Crosthwaite	W&A Graham& Co
Wardha	2552	Archdeacon	M M & Co
Wistow Hall	2139	Metia	Killick Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 23.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Clan Lindsay	2499	Harris	Genoa	11-3	James Finlay & Co
B Trafford Hall	3131	Hood	Liverpool	2-3	Killick
D&E Clan Farquhar	3757	Wadge	Dunkirk	28-2	James Finlay & Co
F Glenesk	2693	Hurst	Antwerp	1-3	Killick Nixon & Co
H Firoozi	2005	Watson	Jeddah	26-2	B & P S N & Co
K Austria	4871	Ralnch	Kobe	24-2	A L S N& Co
M Fakkri	2555	Revill	Mauritius	25-2	Bombay & Hansa Co
N Torrington	3619	Widdess	Hull	4-3	W & A Graham & Co
Q Shah Ameer	1921	Pigot	F F	N F	B & H S N& Co

H W P D

Netravati	699	Cassam	(repairing)	Bo S N & Co Ld	
Satranji	547	Esmail	N F	N F	Bo S N & Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	N F	N F	Bo S N & Co Ld

H W V D

Lhasa	950	MacDiarmid	Karachi	25-2	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Avala	2385	Lamb	Antwerp	5-3	W & A Graham & Co
2 Elysia	3094	Haig	Liverpool	25-2	W & A Graham & Co
4 Africa	2365	Sobrzicko	Trieste	1-3	A L S N Co
6 Schoenfels	3311	Rode	Hamburg	26-2	W & A Graham & Co
7 Gastein	2361	Cherisch	Trieste	1-3	A L S N& Co
9 City of York	4935	Wilson	Karachi	23-2	Killick Nixon & Co
20 & 11 Devanha	4735	Powell	Shanghai	3-3	P & O S N Co
13 Caledonia	3529	W Hayward	London	24-2	P & O S N Co
14 Dwarka	759	Moxon	Bushra	24-2	M M & Co
15 Yetorofu Mara	3967	Keita	Kobe	25-2	Y Kaisha
13 Broadwater	2436	N F	Liverpool	26-2	T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
23	Westone Hall s	Meria	Calcutta, Feb. 12
	Lhasa s	MacDiarmid	Karachi, Feb. 21

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	Urbana s	Carey	Akyab
	Mohammadi s	Geddie	Zanzibar

The following vessel obtain his portclearance on Wednesday :—
Steamer Dwarka Moxon Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—
Steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat for Noumea.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 24th February.

163—Parades—Parade will be held daily on the Oval (except Saturdays and Sundays) for all Volunteers who have not yet made themselves Efficients. The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet Non-efficients will make an effort to attend. Fall in at 6-30 p m.

Dress—Drill Order, Muffi.

164.—Musketry.—There will be no Class Firing on the Range at Colaba until further orders.

165—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on Saturday afternoon the 26th and Sunday the 27th inst.

Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 1-50 p.m. and 6 a.m.

166—Parade—The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz on Saturday next, the 26th instant at 5-45 p m

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with helmets.

They will bivouac at Santa Cruz for the night under service conditions and return to Bombay on Sunday evening. Each man must bring a blanket and warm coat, tin plate basin or mug, knife, fork, spoon and washing materials. These must all be rolled up in the blanket which should be well secured in a bundle and labelled with the man's name, Company and Corps.

Members should proceed by the train leaving Colaba at 16-50 p. m.

Fares will be paid for those volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines and Grant Road Stations.

Volunteers travelling from any other stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th February.

The Annual Camp will be held at Mahaluxmi from the 26th February to the 6th March.

The Corps will parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p.m. and proceed by route march to Mahaluxmi Battery. Cyclists to parade with the corps.

Dress.—Drill order with side arms.

Members are requested to send their bedding and kit to either Head Quarters, on Saturday the 26th instant by 1 p.m. Bed Cots will be provided in camp.

Instructional Practice will be carried out on Sunday the 27th instant from the 6 inch B. L. C. Guns at Mahaluxmi Battery. Complete manning detail of each company to parade at 10-30 a. m.

E. P. GUDLIE, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

THE memorial of the late Mr. Richard Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, has been completed (says the "London Dieccan Magazine"), and the panel is being cast in bronze, preparatory to erection in the crypt of St. Paul's.

J. H. HOLMES & CO..
MANUFACTURING ELECTRICAL - - ENGINEERS. - - -

76, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

UP-TO-DATE FURNITURE

IN HANDSOME DESIGNS.

FOR CASH——HIRE PURCHASE——HIRE.

Roll Top Office Desks.
A SPECIALITY.
ONLY SEASONED WOOD USED.

BEFORE FURNISHING CONSULT US.

No Order too large
No Commission too Small
For Our Immediate and Careful Attention.

LUARD BARRINGTON & Co.,

THE RELIABLE EUROPEAN AGENCY,
109, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

PIANOS FOR SALE, FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD. BLUTHNER. SCHIEDMAYER. RICHD. LIPP. GROTRIAN. STEINWEG NACHF. PAUL WERNER. MARCKS & CO.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-THREE LAKHS

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

MOTORISTS,

ARE YOU WORRIED

With exorbitant prices for ACCESSORIES AND SPARES, Coupled with indifferent treatment ?

IF SO, TRY.

M. BUTLER & CO.

And you will find that they are not addicted to

FANCY PRICES,

And will give you prompt attention.

Call or write for anything you require to

M. BUTLER & CO.,
NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

THE YORKSHIRE FIRE - LIFE - ACCIDENT - LIVE - STOCK - INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIFE POLICIES

At Cheap Rates with Large Bonuses with Ample Security.

BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE

Consult

THE MANAGER

THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO. LD.,
78, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Registered Telegraphic Address :—
"YORKSHIRE, BOMBAY."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**. All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Bo 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 24th February 1910

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BOMBAY.

THE annual report on the Administration of the Presidency of Bombay has been issued this week and is a volume replete with interest, though less bulky than some of its predecessors. The General Review opens with a reference to political affairs and the first sentence proclaims Bombay's innate loyalty and virtue, the compiler letting it be understood that such vices as we are capable of are not born in us, but the result of the evil influences of our neighbours. Such developments as appeared in the political situation in 1908-09, he says, owed their origin chiefly to the course of events outside the Presidency. The political crimes which attracted interest towards Bengal afforded an opportunity of propagating seditious doctrines under the guise of newspaper comments, and the resulting prosecutions were utilised as a further means of manipulating public feeling. We fear, however, that the above statement will not pass muster in the next administration report, but that it will be necessary to admit that much of the blame for political offences is due to intrigue and sedition in the Bombay Presidency itself, and that we are no better than our neighbours who must bear the brunt for whatever took place in the past official year. As to the influence of the Vernacular Press, we find it recorded that the most remarkable increases in circulation occurred in the case of two Extremist papers,—the *Kal* and the *Hindu Punch*. Three new Extremist papers—the *Rashtramat*, the *Vande Mataram* and the *Kannada Kesari*—attained considerable popularity at the outset. On the other hand the circulation of the Extremist *Kesari*, in spite of the conviction of its editor for sedition, showed a considerable contraction. Observations on the tone of the Native Press make it known that the Extremist and Congress sections maintained their respective attitudes. The principal propaganda of the former class were, as usual, boycott of British goods and passive resistance to authority, together with the gradual development of indigenous industries and the introduction of "National Education." The discussion of this programme, however, it is recorded, included an increased amount of vilification of Government and a more or less disguised sympathy with the methods of anarchy which involved its leading opponents in a series of prosecutions. "During the year the editors of the *Kesari*, *Swarajya*, *Arunodya* and the *Rashtramat* and two successive editors of both the *Kal* and the *Hind Swarajya* were convicted and sentenced for sedition. The Congress or Moderate papers pursued the programme of the Indian National Congress, and while objecting to the existing Government, remained in opposition to revolutionary doctrines."

With the exception of strikes by the mill-hands in Bombay, there was no active manifestation of disaffection or disturbance of the public peace during the year. And even what there was we are not inclined to attribute to disaffection—that is to say, not to the disaffection of the actual participators in the demonstration. It was due, as the next administration report will probably show concerning the current year, to the instigation of Brahmin intrigue, to the machinations of unprincipled men, who provided funds, preached a gospel of sedition and for the time successfully evaded discovery. But another cause for anxiety presented itself in the intemperate conduct of temperance advocates, whose conduct is very magnanimously referred to in the Report. "Although the leaders of the movement may have been inspired by a genuine desire to mitigate the reports of over-drinking, the movement was supported in several centres by unlawful methods. The agitation, however, was short-lived and produced little real effect." People suffered from depression of trade more than from unrest, for it is showed that the absence of all marriages among Hindus had its influence on the demand for clothing and luxuries of all kinds, high prices for food-grains prevailed, and when to these causes was added the poorness of the season of 1907, the effects of which were naturally most experienced in the year under review, the result was a period of severe depression which affected almost every department of commerce and industry. On the other hand, agriculturally, the season was more favourable and so far as the welfare of the cultivator is concerned, exhibited every symptom of the returning prosperity. The year thus presented an almost complete contrast to the preceding period, a thoroughly unsatisfactorily season was accompanied by the greatest commercial activity ever known. In forming any judgment on the depression of trade, the importance is urged of remembering that this was due in great measure to causes external not only to the Presidency, but also to the year under review. So far as the Presidency is concerned the enormous increase in the trade returns is regarded as significant rather as illustrating than as measuring the reaction of the year. The period was particularly bad for cotton mills, while the returns under the Cotton Duties Act show that the demand for cotton goods of Indian manufacture was sympathetically affected. The circumstances of the year explain the little advance in other local manufactures and industries.

Government is apparently well satisfied with the material and economic progress effected, but remarks as the most satisfactory feature of the year, the improvement in public health. The mortality from plague fell to less than one-third of the figures of the preceding year, whilst that from cholera was the least recorded for twenty years. Correspondingly the death-rate showed a remarkable decrease and for the first time in recent years fell far below the birth-rate, which in its turn was the highest since 1900. Vital statistics, observes the compiler of the Report, are after all the most reliable evidence of material prosperity and their improvement during the period under review affords the chief illustration of that return to normal conditions which was the salient characteristic of the year. We find there was an increase of 49,668 in the number of births recorded among the native population and the rate per thousand rose for 33·03 to 35·72. The improvement was shared by every district except East Khandesh and Sholapur, and was accompanied by a general decrease in the death-rate to which Thana, Bijapur, the Panch Mahals and Karachi formed the only exceptions. The total decrease in the number of deaths was 104,768 and the net births therefore rose from 3,927 in the previous year to 158,363 in the year under review, while the death-rate declined from 32·82 to 27·15 per thousand compared with an average of 37 for the five preceding years. In view of the continued dearness of food-grains the returns again illustrate the fact that as all influence on vital statistics are altogether subordinate to fluctuations in the chief epidemics. Bad trade and dearness of food-grains, however, had no adverse effect on the provincial revenues, an increase of eighty-nine lakhs being recorded, the total amount being close on to fifteen and a half lakhs. The gross expenditure increased by thirty-five lakhs and amounted approximately to seven and a quarter crores. Land revenue returns showed a falling off both in demand and collections in the Southern Division only, but elsewhere conditions were such that considerable progress was made in the collection of arrears, while fresh suspensions and remissions were comparatively limited. Sea Customs receipts fell only slightly behind the record figures of the previous year, the decline being confined to import duties which formed ninety-six per cent. of the total receipts. Altogether the record of the year was not unsatisfactory, but we fear its successor will not be equally encouraging.

A HERO OF HINDUISM.

THE temples dedicated to the memory of Sankar Acharya at Kaladi in Southern India last Monday, have brought much into evidence the name of that great theologian and philosopher of the Hindus. Sankar may well be called the founder of the fabric of Hinduism as it exists at the present day, and as it has existed for the past thirteen hundred years. Hinduism had, of course, existed long before his time, but he was the first to wield it into a system more or less rigid, and it has ever since retained the impress of his genius. The age in which he flourished is not quite fixed. The late eminent scholar and Judge of our city K. T. Telang maintained that he must have been born towards the close of the sixth century of the Christian Era. But Horace Wilson, Max Muller and other authorities agree to put his birth later in the eighth century, say about 788 or 790. His death occurred in 828 at the very early age of thirty-eight, while some believe him to have died at the still earlier age of thirty-two. The work that he accomplished in this short span allotted to him was truly wonderful. In his time the old Hindu religion was in a very drooping state owing to the onslaughts of the younger and more vigorous faiths of Buddha and Jina which threatened to destory it altogether ; and but for Sankar's exertion they would have succeeded. In a famous sentence Gibbon contemplating the momentous results of one of the most decisive battles of Europe, that of Tours fought in 732, remarks that if Charles Martel had lost that battle for the Christians, Islam would have overspread the whole of Europe and driven Christianity out of that continent for ever. It is somewhat rash to predict the negative course of events if certain historical incidents had turned out otherwise than they actually did. But in the case of India and of this conflict between Hinduism and Buddhism we are well warranted by the course of subsequent history to say that it was a life and death struggle between the two religions and that whichever of the two fell it was to be for ever.

That it was Hinduism that did not then fall was solely due to Sankar. The struggle was mainly controversial though partly also bloody, as the Buddhists were persecuted at times fiercely by the followers of the old faith. It was also long continued. Kumaril, a Brahman of Bihar, did much to weaken the rival faiths of Buddha and Jina in his time by his arguments. Sankar was Kumaril's disciple and he completed the master's work by driving Buddhism out of India, the land of its origin, to take refuge in foreign countries where it flourished exceedingly. From the days of Sankar Buddhism is an extinct faith in the land of its birth which has not known it for thirteen centuries, and at the present day only three hundred thousand profess it out of its nearly three hundred millions of population. Sankar was a peripatetic philosopher and during his short life he managed to travel, though born near Cochin in the South, as far North as to Kumaon and Nepal and Kashmir in the Himalayas, everywhere preaching against Buddhism and Jainism the faith provided by Jina, a contemporary of Buddha. This momentous revolution was achieved in the main silently and without bloodshed, and it argues much for the force of preaching that an entire well-established faith should have been thus swept away out of existence from the land by the dialectical ability of one man. That man must have been wonderful indeed, and Hindus of all subsequent generations have done well to honour the memory of the saviour of their religion. People with such strong anthropomorphic tendencies like the Hindus have made a god of him and believe him to be an incarnation of Shiva, one of the three great gods of their Pantheon. Sankar reformed Hinduism and founded great monasteries in all parts of India to keep alive the old faith of the people, and it is near one of these principal monasteries, near his birth place in the South, that new temples have been raised and dedicated to him this week.

ELECTRICITY IN SHIPS.

SINCE the introduction of the turbine in ships there has been a perpetual striving after some modification which shall lead to greater efficiency. The chief line taken has been in the direction of interposing a dynamo between the turbine and the propeller. The object is two-fold. In the first place a turbine works most efficiently and economically at its highest speed which is generally too great for the ship's speed desired and secondly the turbine can only work in one direction. The idea is to make the turbine drive a dynamo the current of which will be broken down to the required amount and intensity to drive motors acting directly on the propeller shaft and so, by means of reversing the direction of the current, to obtain a propeller capable of reversing quickly and without trouble. There must necessarily be a loss of power by the interposing of extra machinery, but Admiral Oram, Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, has given the opinion that the less is more than counterbalanced by the gain due to economy in steam consumption which it is also claimed that the radius of action of the ship will be increased when working at more moderate speeds, while a third advantage is in the saving of boiler space in return for heavier machinery which balances the position. There are, however, points of a technical nature of large proportions which weigh against the advantages urged. There appears to be considerable doubt as to the efficiencies of the various systems proposed and the figures on which they are based ; but speaking generally, the conclusion seems to be that the interposition of a dynamo and motor between the engine and its works involving when on board ship considerable liability to accident and derangement of the electrical machines, in addition to present risks, has disadvantages such that the practicability of the details should be beyond question and the gain by its adoption must be shown to be substantial before the system could be fitted in any important vessel.

A *Gazette Extraordinary* contains the following notification :—The Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will meet in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Saturday the 12th March at 12 o'clock noon. His Excellency the President has, under Rule 14 of the Rules for the Discussion of Annual Financial Statement of Government at meetings of the Legislative Council, been pleased to fix the 10th March as the latest date for receipt by the Secretary to the Legislative Council of Resolutions relating to the Revised Financial Statement.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE CLARKE has consented to preside at the Jubilee Prize Distribution of the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Girls School on Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

THE greatest sympathy is felt at Malta for Admiral the Hon. Sir Assheton and Lady Curzon-Howe, whose daughter Victoria, only fourteen years of age, died of enteric fever.

PRINCIPAL Heramba Chandra Maitra of the City College, Calcutta, will represent India at the International Theological Conference which meets at Berlin this spring.

IT is officially announced that the Chinese have entered Lhasa. The Dalai Lama left Lhasa for India with some of his Ministers and is expected to reach Kalimpong on the 26th instant.

IT was announced at a recent meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society that the King had accepted the presidency for the year 1911, when the Show will be held at Norwich. Mr. Ailwyn E. Fellowes, of Norwich, was appointed Acting President during His Majesty's presidency.

IN the course of a long resolution on the triennial report of the Calcutta Corporation, Sir Edward Baker observes that the record of three years' work is a highly creditable one and a review of reports of the past year's has led to the undoutable conclusion that a great advance has been made in the standard of municipal administration in Calcutta.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Internal Situation in Hungary.

BERLIN, FEBRUARY 4.

THE new Ministry, which has been formed by Count Khuen-Hedervary, was yesterday presented to both Houses of the Hungarian Parliament. The internal development of Hungary has now reached an interesting turning point. The situation is so complicated that it is almost impossible to foresee what direction future developments may take. During the last five years Hungary has been governed by a Coalition of the so-called National Parties,—i.e., of these parties which are working for an absolutely independent Hungary, and which brought about the defeat of the Liberal Party, at the elections five years ago, by means of the policy of nationalisation which they promised. The five years during which they were in office failed to bring about any appreciable progress in the existing conditions of their country. Partially owing to the opposition of the Crown, partially to the logic of events and to the fact that they were obliged to bow before the real interests of Hungary, the leaders of the Coalition were compelled to abandon the principal items of the so-called National Programme, which consisted in the adoption of the Hungarian language for purposes of military command, and the founding of an independent Hungarian Bank. Failing any opposition worth mentioning, the Coalition Ministry wasted its strength in internal disputes. If a comparison be made between the work achieved by the party last in office and that accomplished when the Liberals were in power, the result proves greatly to the advantage of the latter party. Hungary cannot yet have forgotten all that it owes to the Liberal Party. This party saved the country from financial catastrophe. It created a splended Metropolis for Hungary constructed and extended the net of railway lines, brought the differences of opinion in the Church into line, did great things for popular education, and raised Hungary to an economic pitch never thought of half a century before. It is scarcely possible that the Hungarian people can already have forgotten practical deeds of this kind. Count Khuen finds himself opposed in both Houses by a compact majority, which has announced its intention of waging a more or less bitter war on his policy. His position is a difficult one. His only possible chance of success lies in the fact that the existing Parliament in Hungary in no way represents the real force of public opinion ; such being the case, it must be possible to appeal, over the head of the existing Parliament, to the real Hungary which, although unfortunately not at present represented in the parliamentary life of the nation, has every right to have some attention paid to its political aspiration. Among a people so advanced, both from an intellectual and an economic point of view, as are the Hungarians of to-day, there must be considerable sections of the community which are thoroughly tired of the present character of public life ; these people, actuated by a longing for practical results and positive progress are desirous of exchanging their present Chauvinistic form of government for the greater security of a liberal regime. If it can be assured of the support of these elements, the new Cabinet will be in a position to make a good fight against the existing majority, the members of which are mostly adherents of the late Coalition Ministry It is generally admitted that the strength of the present Parliamentary majority owes its origin to the prevailing system of franchise. The question of a reform of the franchise has always played an important part in the struggles between the Crown and the members of the Independent Hungary Party. The Ministers of the Coalition Party have more than once seen themselves obliged to moderate their demands ; in so doing, they were actuated by the fear that the Crown might appoint a Ministry with a mandate to introduce a form of franchise, which might permit public opinion to make itself heard in a greater degree than is at present the case. The form of franchise at present in force greatly favours the nobility to the detriment of the middle classes, and gives the Hungarians an unfair advantage over the numerous other nationalities which if numbers and financial position carry any weight, should have great influence in Hungary, but which, nevertheless, are but poorly represented in the National Parliament. It is quite possible that the introduction of a new form of franchise, may put an end to the national agitation of those sections of the community, which are always clamouring for independence. It is an undoubted fact that this movement in favour of independence arouses less interest among the masses of the population than is usually supposed. The new Minister President will, in the event of his not being able to obtain a working majority in the existing Parliament, endeavour, by every possible means, to introduce a new form of franchise. It is over this reform that the decisive struggle will be fought out. Not until the reform has been brought in, will it be possible to know whether the existing Parliamentary majority in Hungary really represents the will of the people. A far as any opinion can be arrived at in this matter, it may be maintained that the vast masses of the Hungarian people are ranged on the side of the Crown, in its struggles with the Hungarian Parliament.

TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

Great surprise has been expressed, in many sections of the community in Germany, at the fact that President Taft, in his announcement, has omitted to place Germany among the nations entitled to the benefits of the minimum rate of the new American Tariff. According to paragraph 2 of the Tariff Bill of August 5th, 1909, the "President can grant this concession to all countries which do not unduly discriminate," either by their custom regulations or any other provisions, between the imports from the United States and those from any other country. The wording of the document leaves no doubt as to the meaning of the expression "unduly discriminate"; the full advantages of "The Most-favoured Nation Clause" are not insisted upon ; it is merely stated that America demands reciprocity of treatment, and objects to any provisions that place her at a disadvantage.

If we glance at the list of goods imported into Germany and at the duties imposed on them, we see that the United States enjoys the full advantages of the "Most-favoured Nation Clause" in the case of 97 per cent. of the wares it imports into Germany. The reason why such is not the case with the remaining 3 per cent. is that Germany is willing to grant, by special treaty, further concessions to her neighbours, in return for which the countries in question will be expected to concede a suitable equivalent. As matters stand, even France, which is justified by the peace of Frankfort of claiming the previleges of the "Most-favoured Nation Clause," has not been allowed to enjoy this advantage without further ado. The concessions granted by Germany to the United States by the commercial treaty which has just expired, proved that the former country was most desirous of showing America every possible consideration.

Consequently, it may be assumed that the strict tests to which all meat is subjected, in the interests of public health, is regarded by America as a reason why Germany cannot be awarded the same treatment as Italy or Russia. It must be admitted that these regulations are of a very stringent nature but they are directed with the greatest impartiality against all countries and prove a much greater handicap for some of them, notably Denmark. It must also be borne in mind that these regulations have of late been greatly modified, owing to the fact that the export of meat from foreign countries has recently been placed under a stricter supervision.

As there seems to be no reason why President Taft should not admit German import to the enjoyment of the minimum tariff rates after the 31st of March, 1910, which concession Germany has been accorded in the past, an agreement to this effect will probably be arrived at sometime before the 7th of February. The day in question has been fixed by the Government of the United States as the one which the commercial treaty of April 22nd, 1907 expires. Consequently, should no other agreement be arrived at in mean time, the Custom rates of the German general tariff would be imposed on American goods on and after February 8th, whereas America could not legally apply the maximum tariff before the 1st of April. In the interests of the American exports to Germany, it is desirable that some conclusion should be rapidly arrived at, so that such an unfair state of things may not exist from February the 8th to April the 1st.

The opinion has been widely expressed in the Press that the new tariff introduced by the Republican Farty is to be regarded as an alleviation of the protectionist tendencies contained in the former Dingley Tariff. In proof of this, attention has been called to the fact that, of all the 700 changes introduced in the Tariff Bill, 500 show a decrease in the duties imposed and only 200, an increase. But the Republican Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Lafolette, was perfectly right when he pointed out, that it is not a matter of how many separate items are to be allowed entrance at a lower rate of duty, but on what special articles changes have been imposed. If we look at the matter from this point of view, we shall see that, with very few exceptions the reductions have been made on articles of small importance, whereas the increased rates have, in all cases, been laid on goods forming the staple imports of America. All articles of general consumption, suchas are imported in large quantities, have, with the exception of skins, hardware and wood, been burdened with a heavy duty. Wares, which are only imported in small quantities, or which cannot be produced at all in the United States, such as steel for making wire costing less than 4 cents per lb., or unbleached cottons, containing from 200 to 300 threads per square inch and costing less than 12 1-2 cents, have either been placed on the free list ; or are to be admitted at lower rates. In the case of many groups of goods, the estimated total import can be shown by the increased tariff rates imposed. In order to judge of the total likely to be reached, it is only necessary to compare the amount realised by the Custom in 1907 with what they would have produced according to the provisions of the new tariff a calculation of this kind shows that the new tariff rates would have produced additional duties to the amount of five millions dollars.

Of all branches of German industry, it is especially cotton, textile goods and paper wares which will suffer, and this owing to the fact that the Fatherland exports these articles on a large scale to America. It is not legally possible for the President to make any alteration in these rates by means of diplomatic arrangements. Therefore the pourparles now taking place resolve themselves simply into the question, whether Germany shall be accorded the advantage of the minimum tariff or not. We are convinced that a declaration in favour of Germany will shortly be made. For although America is an important customer for German goods, the contrary is also the case. After England, Germany is the best customer of the United States, whereas, as a market for German goods, America only occupies the third place. According to the statistics for the year 1907, Germany received wares form the United States to the the value of 1319 million marks, in turn with imported goods to America to the value of 652 million marks ; not even the half. Consequently, the United States has no reason to provoke a tariff war with Germany.

L ASCH.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 23

Captain A. T. Pridham, I.M.S., has been appointed to the substantive medical charge of the 18th Gurkha Rifles vice Captain G. D. Franklin, I.M.S.

Captain R. M. White, I.M.S., has been appointed to the substantive medical charge of the 18th Infantry vice Captain A. T. Pridham, I.M.S.

The services of Captain A. W. Overbeck Wright, I.M.S., has been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for temporary civil employment in the Department at Dacca.

Captain R. Tilbury Brown, R.A.M.C., is appointed Sanitary Officer, Burma Division.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 23.

The Railway Board have sanctioned an estimate for the provisions of eighteen addtional bogie coaching vehicles required for working the Coonoor Ootacamund Extension of the Niligiri Railway.

The Railway Board have sanctioned estimates for the renewal of a large number of vehicles on the metre gauge section of the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway.

International Railway Congress will meet at Berne (Switzerland) this spring and the Government of India will probably be represented by Mr. A. Brereton and Colonel Cowie, R. E.

THE Government of Madras will call upon Mr. Reid, late Foreman, Nilgiri Railway, to shew cause why he should not be prosecuted for negligence of duty in connection with the death of two European, in the recent trolly accident. The case will come of the middle of next month at Ootacamund.

THE death has occurred from heart failure at the Agapemone, Spaxton, near Bridgwater, of Mr. Charles Stokes Reed, secretary to Mr. Smyth Pigott, the notorious head of the community there. The deceased, who was 59 years of age, had never recovered from the effects of the assault upon him, when the Agapemone was raided in November, 1908.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

Unionist Intentions.

LABOURITES SUGGEST A MIDDLE COURSE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at the Constitutional Club to-day, said that the position in the House of Commons was pleasant for nobody. The interests of the Empire must be paramount. Government had become frankly revolutionary and had deliberately postponed all social reform till they had shattered the Constitution from top to bottom. The Conservatives must show the country national advance, not along the path of revolution, but along the old lines of progress.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, speaking at Paddington last night, said some time would elapse before the crisis came to a head.

This view is also taken in the Lobby, where the situation is regarded as less acute as the result of a conciliatory speech by the Labour leader, Mr. Barnes, yesterday, in the House of Commons, in which he suggested that they should pass the Budget without discussion by suspending the Standing Orders, and then take the Veto Bill, not a resolution before the new Budget.

It is thought possible that a working arrangement between the Government, Labour members and Nationalists may be effected in a few weeks.

The Nationalists yesterday adopted a long resolution, emphasising the paramountcy of the veto over all progressive legislation. They will, therefore, move no amendment to the Address. The resolution is supposed to indicate a desire to mark time.

In the House of Commons, Mr. O'Brien denounced the Budget as a mere serious obtacle to Home Rule than the Lords.

Mr. Churchill said that until Mr. Asquith was in a position to state that he was at the head of a large majority in favour of his anti-veto proposals it would be idle, foolish and disadvantageous to prescribe the action which must follow. When those proposals were thus established a new situation would be created which would immediately involve a supreme crisis.

The Government's proposals must be awaited with patience. He appealed to the House to strengthen their hands by voting the Address and Supply by adequate majorities.

A number of Radicals have expressed disappointment at Government not obtaining guarantees.

LATER.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain will move to-night an amendment on the fiscal question. The debate will occupy two nights.

There is a general opinion that a crisis is likely to simmer for some time. Nothing is likely to arise to render it acute just yet. An interesting feature of last night's debate was the speech of Mr. O'Brien who declared that Mr. Redmond's talk of the importance of destroying the Lords' veto as preliminary to the Home Rule was mere affectation.

LORD CURZON AND GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

Regret for the Delayed Address.

RESIGNATION TENDERED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

Lord Curzon has written to the Glasgow University, expressing his regret at the postponements of his Rectorial Address, owing to his being suddenly called on to undertake important political work which could not be declined or postponed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

The students of the Glasgow University have replied to Lord Curzon's letter that they see no reason to rescind the resolution recently passed by them, condemning the placing of political considerations before the duty to the University.

LATER.

Lord Curzon has resigned the Lord Rectorship on the Glasgow University.

THE CAIRO MURDER.

New Cabinet Formed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

Boutros Pasha was buried with great honours to-day. The assassin denies that he has any accomplices and most of those arrested have been released.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

The Egyptian Cabinet has been reconstituted with Mohammed Said Bay as Premier.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

Baron von Aehrenthal had an hour's conference with Dr. von Betumann-Hollweg to-day. Both the statesmen afterwards lunched with Their Majesties.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23

The death is announced of Mr. A. F. Walter of the *Times*.

[Mr. Arthur Fraser Walter was one of the seven sons of the late Mr. John Walter and a member of the celebrated *Times* family. His active interest in the paper, however, was comparatively small. He took a keen interest in Volunteering, as Lieutenant-Colonel and then Hony Colonel Commandant of the 1st V.B. Royal BerksRegiment. He was a Director of the London and South-Western Railway and High Steward of Wokingham. He was a Barrister of Lincoln's Inn. He never practised.]

SEARCH FOR ARMS IN BENGAL.

Appeal to Privy Council by Mr. Clarke.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has granted Mr. Clarke, District Magistrate of Mymensingh, leave to appeal against the two judgments delivered by the High Court of Bengal on 12th December last with reference to trespass in search of arms.

THE SITUATION IN TIBET.

The Grand Lama Flies to Sikkim.

FEELING AGAINST THE CHINESE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 23.

The "Pioneer" writes:—"We have referred from time to time to the tension which exists between the Chinese and the Tibetans consequent on the aggressive attitude of the former. Matters have now come to a head as the Dalai Lama with the principal Tibetan officials have fled from Lhassa and crossed the frontier to Sikkim. According to news which now reaches us he is expected to reach Darjeeling next week. His flight seems to have been a hurried one and it gives significanse to the news which we published some time ago that the Chinese troops were marching upon Lhassa, after having been guilty of exceeses in the province of Kham where monasteries had been sacked and Lamas ill-treated. The Troops responsible for this were non-Buddhists and popular resentment was excited against them though the Tibetans were unable to offer any organised resistance. A petition was telegraphed to Peking in January setting forth the grievous state of the Tibetans and appealing to the Emperor of China for assistance. The Dalai Lama is said to have vainly protested against the excesses of the soldiery even before he reached Lhasa in December and it is to be presumed that he left Lhasa because he realised that his own safety is imperilled.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 23.

The information which has reached the Foreign Office does not give any clear idea of the situation in Tibet. It appears that the Chinese who have been fighting in Eastern Tibet have entered Lahasa, but with what force it is not known. The Dalai Lama whom the Chinese deposed years ago fled and is now on his way to India to appeal to the British Government. The Tashi Lama is at Shighatshi. Dalai Lama's departure from Tibet does not affect the internal Government as Executive Government is vested in Te Rimpoche and three Shapes and the spiritual authority in the Sashi Lama Gogar as Kaudu. The British Government has formed no new plans relating to Tibet.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN LOAN TO PERSIA.

The Feeling in Teheran.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 23.

A correspondent writes to the *Pioneer* or the new regime in Persia:—There are indications that the Persian Government will not be allowed by the Mejliss to accept the Anglo-Russian loan on the terms laid down by the two Powers. The majority of the Nationalists are opposed to the transaction on grounds that it will endanger the independence of Persia. It is not decided definitely whether it is necessary to engage the services of foreigners for the introduction of administrative reforms. As far as practicable the Persian Government will abstain from seeking extraneous help.

Teheran at present is inspired with a military spirit and the bringing together of a large army is regarded as the most urgent need of the country. The policing of the trade routes is assigned a secondary place in the programme the Nationalists. A new source of anxiety for Government has sprung up in the attitude the Mullahs are adopti g in some parts of the country.

BRITISH EXPEDITION TO MONGOLIA.

Cradle of the Turkish Race to be Explored.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 23.

The expedition which is being privately organised in England aims at undertaking investigation in Western and North-Western Mongolia, a region concerning which practically nothing has been written in the English language. A great point of interest is the fact that the region is the cradle of the ancient Turkish race. The goal of the expedition is the upper source of the Yentsee, a large part in the basin is very little known. The Expedition will consist of Mr. M. P. Price who goes especially to study the forestry and botany of the country, Mr. J. H. Miller and Mr. D. Caruthers who will divide the work of natural history and the management of the expedition. Both the last named have considerable experience in Central Asia. The Expedition will leave England at the end of March travelling via St. Petersburg to Krasnoyarsk, the nearest point of the Siberian Railway to the field of exploration.

THE PARIS FLOODS.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe's Losses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 23.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe has suffered a severe loss by the Paris flood. He had recently purchased a little island near Rouven and built a home thereon at considerable cost, the sinking of a well alone having entailed an expenditure of several thousand pounds. Mrs. Woodroffe and family were fortunately staying in Nice when the floods came on, but the news has reached them that the whole place practically has been swept away and the servants had taken flight to a safe distance with the silver and such small articles of value as they could carry with them. In that home was a valuable collection of oriental art treasures.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL MEETING.

The Agenda.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 23.

The complete programme for next Friday's meeting of the Supreme Council has been published. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson will present the Budget for 1910-11. The Indian Companies Bill and the Dourine Bill will be passed. Mr. Subba Rao has given notice of several amendments in connection with the Dourine Bill advocating segregation instead of destruction of the diseased animals.

Mr. Gokhale will move "that this Council recommends that the Governor-General in Council should be empowered to prohibit the recruitment of indentured labour in British India for the Colony of Natal."

Mr. Dadabhoy will ask about the depletion cattle and the number of Railway accidents during the last five years and special precautionery measures taken, the employment of female ticket collectors and the provision of latrine accommodation in all trains.

Mr. Jinnah will ask :—(1) Are the Government aware that there is strong feeling prevailing amongst the Mahomedans against the present state of Wakf Law as expounded by the recent decisions of the Privy Council affecting particularly the system of "Wakf Aalad," (2) Does the Government propose to take any steps to bring the law on the subject into conformity with the texts and the wishes of the Muhamedans, (3) if so,

During the current session of the Viceroy's Legislative Council another important resolution will be brought up for consideration. It is understood that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale will move that in the opinion of the Council the time has come to make in the direction of a compulsory and free primary education in this country and that a mixed Commission consisting of officials and non-officials be appointed to enquire into the matter. A day will be assigned next month for its discussion. This question has been before the Government of India for the last two years and the local Governments have already reported upon it. Only recently Sir Herbert Risley, replying to a question on a primary education, was not very enthusiastic and pleaded lack of funds.

The Government of India are considering the best way for meeting the convenience of the Additional Members of the Council. It is not improbable that from the next year the Council will meet in December when New Bills will be brought forward and referred to Select Committees which will work in January and February and the full Council will reassemble in March for the consideration of the pending measures. Thus the Council will have continuous sessions in December and March and the additional members who are not on the Select Committees will be free to attend to their affairs during January and February. No definite orders have however yet been issued.

POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIANS.

Suit Filed In Madras.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 23.

In the Small Causes Court yesterday Mr. L. Bewes, Solicitor on behalf Mr. Henry Alfred Quialy, a member of Pollard's Lilliputians, applied to have the hearing of a suit filed by his client, for wages and passage money to Melbourne due to him by Mr. Pollard amounting to Rs. 638, advanced. The plaintiff's case was that he joined the defendant on the 3rd July 1909 at Melbourne and there was an agreement that he should be paid his passage back on the breaking up of the Company. This took place on the 16th and plaintiff claimed wages and passage money which defendant refused to pay. The plaintiff further applied for arrest before judgment, whereupon Pollard paid the money into Court pending the disposal of the suit which will be heard on the 5th March. Mr. Rencontre on behalf Pollard, objected to the hearing being advanced. His client intended defending the suit and was not leaving the jurisdiction of the Court. His Honour declined to advance the hearing of the suit as prayed for.

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 23.

To-day before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate Mr. A. H. Pollard, proprietor of Pollard's Lilliputian Opera Company, applied for process to issue against Mr. H. B. Miller and Mr. F. Reuse on a charge of kidnapping. The complainant alleged the accused forcibly took away fifteen young boys and girls who were under his legal guardianship. Application was also made for a warrant to produce the children in Court.

His Worship enquired why there was delay in lodging the complaint since it was over seven days the alleged offence was committed. Mr. Pollard explained that he wanted the accused to consider their action. After hearing the Vakil for the complainant who laid great stress on the loss sustained by his client who had taken immense trouble to get the troupe together and train them.

His Worship directed notice to issue to both the accused the notice was made returnable on 28th instant. This pplication for warrant for the production of children was made to stand pover pending the complainant making out a prima facie case.

ANOTHER DACOITY AT HUGLI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 23.

Another dacoity is reported from the Hugli District in the house of a Mahomedan Doctor, Mr. Ahmed, in which a gang of Santhals are believed to be implicated. The dacoits effected an entrance into the house about midnight when Dr. Ahmed's wife had retired to bed after her prayers. They gagged her and put a lighted torch on the right hand of Ahmed, broke down some of his teeth and struck him on the head. Thus tortured the owners of the house could not but make a clean breast of all they possessed and allowed the dacoits to rob with little hindrance. The loss is said to be heavy.

"FACING THE MUSIC."

To-night at the Empire Theatre will be presented the first performance of the good old farce "Facing the Music." Rehearsals have been proceeding merily and an excellent show is assured, for all the characters have been allotted with the greatest care. Mr. Cooper again appears in the leading part and Mrs. Vines will now be seen in a part which gives her far greater scope than she has been seen in before and a very great number of people will welcome the opportunity of seeing Mrs. Handasyd Hopkins who has worked indefatigably, not only on the stage but in the business arrangements. The dress rehearsal took place in front of a few friends on Wednesday and went with a swing which is far from usual on such occasions. The Company, as will be seen to-night, is to be congratulated on its excellence and having secured so capable a stage manager as Mr. Sydney T. Pease. We understand that very few seats remain unsold.

MUSSOORIE MURDER CASE.

Evidence as to Accused's Character.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 23.

The trial of Corporal Allen, Middlesex Regiment charged with murdering R. J. Clapp, was resumed this morning before Mr. Justice Richards and a jury. On taking his seat his Lordship observed that the answers of accused to questions put to him yesterday had been incorrectly taken down and consequently questions and his answers were read out to him and he was asked to state whether they had been correctly taken and the inaccuracies which crept in yesterday were rectified.

Inspector McLeod stated before that he had found the certificates with the envelope in the cigar case. But Blaxi Blanchett, Assisant Registrar, High Court, said that though he did not take any experiment the fact that he had not noticed any crease or marks on the paper when they were made over to him told against the possibility of the papers being found in a cigar case. He was absolutely certain that the papers had no crease or mark over them and McLeod must have made a mistake when he said so. When asked to do so Mcleod put in the papers in the cigar case in Court and the Judge remarked that he did it easily and cleverly.

Captain Rowlatt, Middlesex Regiment, who was watching the case on behalf of accused, stated that Allen enlisted on 9th February, 1898. He originally enlisted three years ago with the Colours and 9 years in the reserve in the Army Service Corps. He got a bounty of Rs. 225 on 27th November 1905, when he had completed his service with the colours, Allen was made a Corporal on 15th May 1906. He would have left for home by the first transport ship in October last. There was only one crime against him during the whole period of his service and that was his absence at midnight on the 17th August, 1898. And if he had gone home with this record he would have been entitled to a discharge, with his character, exemplary. Witness said that the money was sent to Allen on 10th July 1907, and 11th August 1909 Rs. 69-4-0 in both cases. It was customary he said that soldiers on furlough got pay in advance and after looking into the book he said that pay was for July and for August. Soldiers when going on leave pay their own fares, but they travel both ways on paying a single fare. It is very often a man on leave applies for extension and gets it. Allen had never been to Mussoorie. He went to England on getting the bounty of Rs. 225.

The next witness was Rev. J. Hudson. He said he belonged to the Wesleyan Methodist Mission. He was stationed in Benares from December 1907 to April, 1909, and knew Allen who came on October 17th to ask his help for opening a Templar's Lodge in Benares. Allen was made Chief as he was a experienced man in the Lodge. Templars are required to be strict and total abstainers neither taking drinks himself nor passing them on to others. He went down to the City of Benares with Allen to show him sights where Allen made some purchases. Allen did tell him (witness) that he was going to marry a heiress and showed a photo of the lady. Witness said he knew nothing of Allen's money affairs except that accused was always generous in his gifts to the Lodge.

At this stage the Judge and the Counsel for both parties retired into the Judge's chamber to discuss some matters among themselves.

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Sound Advice to Politicians.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 23.

Presiding at a meeting at Tuticorin, K. Srinivasa Rao, Sub-Judge, said that the question of the elevation of the depressed classes had passed the stage of the controversy and it had become the work of a Mission,—the Depressed Classes Mission, and it was making itself everywhere. The depressed classes were, in every sense of the expression, the backbone of the country. They represented the mainstay of agriculture, they were in fact the agricultural wealth of the country and was it not hard, was it not cruel that they should be left so long in so degraded a condition. The higher classes generally and the Brahmins in particular could to-day offer not the slighest justification for their neglect of these unfortunates. In fact the depressed classes in India so long as they continued to be what they were would prove that while they were properly quarrelling over the Transvaal question outside India they had a Transvaal within India itself. When they felt so much for the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal they ought to feel infinitely more for the treatment of these depressed classes in their own country and at the hands of their own countrymen.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

In the absence of Sir Sassoon David, Mr. E. M. Proes was called to the chair yesterday at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Consideration was given to a letter to the President from Mr. Charles Perrett and several others complaining of insufficient and irregular supply of water at "Old Kelly's Hotel" opposite the Cursetji Manekji Statue at Bellasis Road. It was stated that the matter was represented to the Commissioner on several occasions, but that no practical steps had been taken to give them relief. It was added that the owner of the building was prepared to substitute a water connection of a larger size in lieu of the existing one if the Municipality allows him to do so. The applicants prayed for enquiry and redress.

Reporting on the subject the Commissioner stated :—I have the honour to forward a copy of Water Engineer's report from which it will be seen that the complaint was due to some defect in the water fittings inside the building. As regards the applicants request for a larger connection it may be stated that the existing pipe being 1" in diameter no larger connection is necessary.

The Committee forwarded the letter and the Commissioner's report to the Corporation with the recommendation that the applicants be informed in terms of the Commissioner's report.

LICENSE FEES FOR PIGS.

The Committee considered a letter from Mr. Peter Redericks stating that he brought 3 piglings into Bombay from Salsette last month and he had to pay Rs. 6 as licensed fee; that the license fee chaged per animal, viz., Rs. 2, is very exhorbitant inasmuch as the price of the animal was Rs. 1-8-0 each. He suggested that the fee may be reduced to annas 4 or thereabouts.

Another letter was received from Mr. Thomas Baptista and several others—submitting that the fee viz., Rs. 2, in respect of each big imported into Bombay for private slaughter irrespective of size or age is very high and suggesting that the fees should be annas 8 and annas 4 according to the size of the animal and that the sucklings should be exempted from the fee.

A similar letter was also addressed by Dr. D. M. D Silva and others on the same subject.

The matter was referred to the Commissioner for favour of report.

The Committee then adjourned.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OF YOUTHS. The manners and morals of students formed the burden of the discourse of both the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor at the Bombay University Convocation last week. The necessity for their moral and religious education is emphasized, from time to time, by personages holding high office in the state, whose opinion is entitled to the greatest weight. I do not think, for myself, that it will be a remedy for the evil we all deplore. Who shall be the religious instructors of youths at school and college? Where is the guarantee that they will, in every case, be of the right sort? The devil may quote Scriptures for his ends, and the religious instructor may quote the Bhagwad Gita and the Upanishads for artfully conveying an objectionable lesson in patriotism. Indeed, this has already been done. See how the Ganpati melas have been perverted for the glorification of patriots who have been condemned for sedition; how songs, set to popular airs, are sung at these gatherings, containing most pernicious doctrines! Religion can thus be turned into a powerful engine of mischief. The Arya Samaj is avowedly a religious society. There is, however, an impression in official circles,—I can not tell how far it is correct,—that this society, notably in the Punjab, is utilized as a means for the propagation of seditious ideas. We are told that men in the garb of Sadhus are going about preaching race-hatred and distributing arms. It would be an evil day, when disaffection is sought generally to be kindled on religious grounds, for there are no people in the world so susceptible to religious emotion as Indians. The Mutiny, it is well-known, partly owed its origin to this cause.

ITS EFFECT UPON SEDITION. Even granting that religious lessons will be taught by the best of men in the best of ways, I am quite as doubtful as Sir Narayen S. Chandavarkar that it will mend the present state of affairs. It will not effect anything like the "magic cure," promised by the vendors of patent medicines. Most of those who are tainted with disaffection are very religious men, from their own point of view. With the growing tendency for all that is swadeshi, they are going back, with a passionate longing, to the orthodox faith of their fathers. Patriots have established Pathshalas, where religious observances are scrupulously attended to. No, religious education, even at its best, will not produce, as is fondly imagined, a generation of loyal and law-abiding youths. It will not turn them into thinking beings, better able to weigh the doctrines of liberty and independence which they eagerly swallow at school and college, and which are again perverted and enforced by their chosen orators. It will not render them a less easy prey to shibboleths, catch-words and formulas. Then as now, they will flare up quite as readily at such captivating formulas as "Liberty, Fraternity and Equality," and "No taxation without representation." They are the poor, deluded creatures of their environments, and religious education is not likely to make them less susceptible to their influence. They will as eagerly as at present flock round the standard of the demagogue, and the more violent his teachings, the more potent will be his sway over them. At his bidding, they will be prepared, as now, to knock their silly heads against a stone wall.

HOME INFLUENCE. I am in perfect agreement with Sir Narayen that the home is the centre of moral influence. The instruction of parents, and above all, the inspiration of their example, must mould the character of their children. This, again, is not possible in most cases, because the majority of people in this country being ignorant and unenlightened are not qualified for the duty of moral instructors; while among the educated will be found parents, from whose example their offspring will have actually to be saved. In the Indian household, where the parents themselves have received no education, the educated youth holds his head high, and is allowed to conduct himself much as he pleases by his admiring elders. He is held by the simple folk to be a learned man, while they are not. How, then, can they sit in judgment upon him. Owing to these causes, the juveniles have been left too much to themselves, without the least home guidance or restraint. There is any amount of religious feeling among the Hindus. It has nothing whatever to do with disaffection, except, perhaps, as an element calculated to foster it. Religion, however taught will not cure the evil.

THE PRINTED WORD. "The newspapers are our gods," observed the Vice-Chancellor, conveying thereby a gentle sneer. The average Indian considers the printed word as Gospel. The well-thumbed sheet, which passes from hand to hand, or is read, perchance by the village schoolmaster, to the rustics gathered underneath the old tamarind tree, may be a paper written by an ignoramus for ignoramuses. The editor may be entirely destitute even of elementary qualifications for commenting on public questions. He is, however, the oracle of the ignorant, and if he but echoes the idle prating of others, he passes for a mighty learned and clever fellow, and his words sink deep into the hearts of his readers. Most of these newspapers of the baser sort find it a profitable business to pander to the feelings of their public. The more violent their writings, the more widely they are read. If a rival paper does not want to be outstripped in the race, it must match the rest in vilification. The stress of competition is a spur to their violence. They give their little world the appetising fare they crave for. Hence is produced the ferment which leads to seething disaffection, and worse. We are still in journalistic leading-strings. It will yet be long before we are advanced so far in enlightenment as to be able to walk by ourselves. Till then, the newspapers will be the cherished deities in our Pantheon, and the tin-gods, glorified by the scribes, will draw to themselves our homage.

WELLS AND MALARIA. Indians are conspicuous among easterns for their intense religiousness, and our foreign rulers have to walk warily, lest they stumble unawares upon a religious sentiment or prejudice. The Indian may reconcile himself to harshness or injustice, but he cannot put up with an action, however beneficial, if he imagines that it is against the tenets of his faith. The compaign against rats was resented principally by Hindus. The campaign against malaria, in relation to the compulsory closing of wells, is resented principally by Parsis. Now do Hindus, or for the matter of that Musalmans, regard it with favour? The idea has laid hold of the authorities that wells are the breeding grounds of mosquitoes, and that those in which the mosquitoe larvæ are discovered must be either closed up or filled in. The native community is not so sanguine as the municipal authorities that the closing of a number of wells will sensibly abate the nuisance. These insects multiply by millions and a few wells more or less will make no great impression on their appalling numbers. Apart from any effect it may have upon malaria in Bombay, the closing of wells is opposed on various grounds. Parsis hold that well water alone can be used for religious purposes. Whether the water is pure or tainted, they must use it. Water drawn from the pipe, however pure, is taken to be contaminated and unholy. The municipality says, "If well water must needs be used, cover up the well and draw it up by means of a pump." The answer to this again, is that it is against their religion, which enjoins them to keep the well open to the light and air of heaven, and take out the water in a vessel specially cleaned and purified. There are houses so unfortunately constructed that the wells there scarcely get the benefit of the sun's rays, which are made so much of by the protestants. But they are open all the same in accordance with the sacred commandments, and if the rays cannot find their way into them, it is not the fault of the houseowners. Moreover, wells which are proscribed by the Health Department as impure, are defended by their owners as pure and innocuous. There is no doubt that the feeling engendered by the zealous action of the municipality is warm and bitter, and the department will be glad, I fancy, to employ persuasion, as recommended by the Corporation. But if persuasion fails what then? are the authorities to proceed to action, or to sit quiet? And where the objection is made on religious grounds, persuasion, I am afraid, will avail little. The resolution of the Corporation will be beneficial, in so far as it will serve as a check upon impatient idealism.

WELL LEGENDS AND SUPERSTITIONS. Underlying all this agitation are sentiments and superstitions which those who have been opposing the Health Department have not been willing to declare openly. The Englishman can have no idea of the sanctity and reverence associated with wells, of the legends and fancies and superstitions which have gathered round them. There are still numbers of people who drink well water, in preference to that brought in from the municipal lakes. They fancy that it suits their constitution, and that it is more digestive. I have an acquaintance who, when it was suggested to him by a municipal officer to fill in his well—a well situated in a dark corner with drains all round—said, "My father drank the water of this well all his life, and lived hearty and hale, up to a great age; and so did my mother, and so shall I, please God, who drink the same water." The well is considered such a great recommendation of a house, that when a dwelling is to be let, the owner takes care in his advertisement to notify the fact. To take care of the household well, to wash the parapet and decorate it with chunam-powder tracery and to light it with a lamp placed in a niche in the well inside, is to propitiate Lakshmi and to invite good luck. Offerings of milk and sugar and cocoanut are made to it on festive occasions, with a reverential bow, accompanied by a brief prayer. Vows are made to adorn it with festoons of flowers on the fulfilment of some dear wish. Some wells are suppposed to be the abode of spirits and fairies, who come out of a moon-light night to hold their revels, unseen of men. The tenants must not disturb them, or mind their little harmless pranks, when on mischief bent. Some wells are supposed to harbour a very old spirit, who comes out at the witching hour of the night, with a flowing white beard matched by a flying white robe. If a child in the house is crying, while the mother is asleep, he will rock its cradle and lull it to sleep. These are good and gentle spirits, until they are offended, when all the milk of their kindness turns into gall. It would be madness to fill in wells peopled by these spirits. It would mean the ruin of the offending party. The inner meaning of the outcry against the filling in of wells will thus be clearly understood.

DION.

NATIVE STATES UNDER BOMBAY.

THE principal events of the year 1908-09 in the Native States within the jurisdiction of the Bombay Presidency, were the several changes among the ruling chiefs. A vacancy caused by the death of the late Mir of Khairpur was filled by succession. Other deaths included those of the Rana Saheb of Porbandar, the Maharana of Danta and the representative Talukdars of Makdala and Piprala. The Chief of Baria, the Maharana of Danta and the Thakors of Khadal and Limbdi were installed on their respective gadis. The Thakors of Rayka and Anghad were placed in charge of their talukas upon their attainment of majority, and the Chief of Miraj (Junior) having finished his education was invested with the full powers of his State.

During the year His Highness the Nawab of Janjira accompanied by his Begum made tour in Europe, in the course of which they had the honour of a private audience with their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress. His Highness the Jam Saheb of Navanagar returned from England.

Such trade as is claimed by any of the Native States fully participated in the universal decline, but the fact possesses little independent importance. The main interest of all the States centres in their agriculture, and in this respect they were no less diversely affected by the season than the widely different parts of the Presidency of which they are typical. In general, however, the year nowhere resulted in a marked advance in prosperity, while it was nowhere so unsuccessful as to cause a serious set-back. The States of South Gujarat and the Konkan for the most part enjoyed a favourable season, but elsewhere agriculture suffered from a deficiency of the later rains, in many cases coupled with an excess in the earlier part of the monsoon. Every State, however, succeeded in raising at least one crop, which was sufficiently good to save the situation, and the high prices which prevailed throughout the year tended to compensate for any paucity of outturn. The plentiful demand for labour was another favourable circumstance; and the absence of real distress is illustrated by the fact that the only two test-works that were opened were soon found to be unnecessary. Although, therefore, the smaller recoveries of interest due to Government from some States in Kathiawar indicate a year somewhat below the normal, more or less improvement over the previous year's figures is visible in the revenue realizations of a majority of the States, including even the Satara Jaghirs and the Southern Maratha Country States where the season was perhaps least favourable. The outlay on Public Works exhibited little variation, but with few exceptions the States devoted a considerably larger expenditure to education, with results which were commonly reflected in the number of pupils on the rolls. At the end of the year these formed 2·7 per cent. of the total population and there was an average of one school to every 16·7 square miles of Native States Territory. The population is still backward in some of the States of South Gujarat and the North Konkan; but special efforts were made during the year in the Dangs, Dharampur and Bansda to place agriculture on a firmer basis and the measures adopted, which included the first introduction of tagavi into the Dangs, were attended by an appreciable degree of success. In many of the States, in common with the rest of the Presidency there was some increase in the number of offences reported but many of these were of a minor character and the circumstance does not appear to indicate any distinct advance in criminality. The general abatement of plague in the Presidency was also experienced by the Native States and was largely responsibe for the decrease which appears in the death rate of every State except Palanpur, Mahi Kantha and Jawhar. At the same time only Dharampur, Bansda and the Satara Jaghirs were excepted from a uniform increase in the birth-rate which was one of the favourable symptoms of returning prosperity during the year.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

IN regard to the discussion by the Senate of the Previous and other examinations prescribed for students, Dr. H. M. Allen has given notice of his intention to move the following amendment to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's Proposal IV at the earliest opportunity.—Omit all words after Senate and substitute the following: "recognizes the evils of an excessive number of University Examinations and requests the Syndicate to consider. in consultation with the Colleges the possibility of dispensing with the Previous Examination, and to bring their recommendations on this subject before the Senate as soon as possible."

Mr. Ibrahim M. Sayani, B. A., has given intimation (received on the 19th instant) of his intention to move the following amendments of those Meeting of the Senate for which they may be in time :—I. Motion V. (Instead of Amendment (a) already notified) That the Intermediate Arts Course should comprise the following subject I. English. II. 3 out of the following 6 : (1) A Classical Second Language, (2) Mathematics, (3) History, (4) Chemistry, as for the P. E. or 1st year's Course, or Higher Chemistry, (5) Physic, as for the P. E. or 1st year's Course, or Higher Physics, (6) Logic.

Out of the 3 selected subjects 2 must have been taken up for the P. E. or 1st year's Course. II Motion VII. (Instead of Amendment (c) already notified). That the B. A. Degree Course should comprise the following subjects : 1. English II Any 2 out of the following 6 subjects (1) A Classical Second Language, (2) Mathematics (3) History and Political Economy, (4) Mental and Moral Philosophy, (5) Chemistry and Physics (with Calculus), (6) A Third Language.

Dr. A. G. Viegas, L. M. & S., has given notice of his intention to move the following amendment at the adjourned Meeting of the Senate :—Omit paragraph 4 and substitute—"That the Previous Examination be abolished. The Colleges to hold their examinations at the end of the first year."

THE INCREASE OF RAILWAY FARES.

Mr. P. E. Ghamat has addressed the follow[illegible] representation to the Agents of the G. I. [illegible] B. B. and C. I. Railways :—

Sir,—I beg to send herewith my view[illegible] subject of the recent increase in 1st and [illegible] fares, and trust you will be pleased to m[illegible] Home Board to minimise the grievance by [illegible] such measures as may prove equitable bo[illegible] travelling public and the Railway Com[illegible] writing the Notes I have tried to be as [illegible] possible, but looking to the various poin[illegible] have to be elucidated in dealing with the[illegible] they have rather been lengthened. The fa[illegible] gathered will, I trust, help your Administ[illegible] coming to a decision. However, if some o[illegible] are not deemed sufficiently clear, I shoul[illegible] elucidate them personally if you think a[illegible] would clear them.

I have forwarded the accompanyin[illegible] through the General Traffic Manager wi[illegible] that they may be submitted to you [illegible] remarks.

Trusting that the matter will receive fa[illegible] consideration at your hands.—I am, &c.

(Accompaniment to letters addressed to the [illegible] of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Ry[illegible]

From the beginning of the current year [illegible] and 2nd class fares over the G. I. P., B. B. a[illegible] and some other Railways having been cons[illegible] increased, much dissatisfaction has been [illegible] among the travelling public. The midd[illegible] bitterly complain through the medium of t[illegible] that without any regard to their rank an[illegible] position they are, in consequence of the enhancement of the fares, driven to 3rd class. Various writers suggest various methods for minimising the grievance, and most of them advocate the introduction of an additional class the "Intermediate" on all trains. Both as a traveller of long standing and as one watching with interest the progress of the Indian Railways, I beg to append hereto my Notes on the subject :—

ENHANCEMENT OF FARES AND ITS EFFECTS.

2. People seem to be under a wrong impression that the 1st and 2nd class fares are increased by 50 p. c. all round, but it is not so. They are increased by 50 p.c. for the first 300 miles only, and the percentage is reduced as the journeys extend, as will be seen from the annexed statement in which the rate per mile in pies and the percentage are arrived at by calculating at the new rate the fares on a graduated scale of every 50 miles up to 1,000. For ready reference I would quote below the result affecting a few distances :—

	SINGLE. 1st. Pies per mile.	SINGLE. 2nd. Pies per mile.	SINGLE. Percentage of Increase over the old fares.	RETURN. 1st. Pies per mile.	RETURN. 2nd. Pies per mile.	RETURN. Percentage of Increase over the old fares.
1. 100 Miles	18	9	50	Not issued.		50a
2. Over 100 Miles but less than 130 miles distant ...	18	9	50	35·16	17·58	46
3. 300 Miles.	18	9	50	27	13·50	12·50
4. 509 ,,	15·60	7·80	30	27	13·50	12·50
5. 750 ,,	14·40	7·20	20	27	13·50	12·50
6. 1,000 ,,	13·80	6·90	15	27	13·50	12·50

a At 2 single fares

From these figures it would be manifest that the fares are not all round increased by 50 p.c. nor are the Return tickets issued at a fare and a half over the entire distance. However, the increase is calculated to affect seriously a majority of passengers, as the average distance traversed by each passenger is very much below 300 miles.

3. Before 1875, the 1st and 2nd class single fares on both the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railway were, if I remember right, 15 pies for 1st and 7 (seven) pies for the 2nd class per mile; they were then reduced to 12 and 6 pies respectively, which continued till the end of the last year. Though many questions have been asked as to what necessitated this considerably increase of fares on the G. I. P., B. B. and C. I., the Madras and S. M., the North-Western, the Oudh and Rohilkhand and the Nizam's State Railway so as to be in conformity with those on the East Indian Railway, I do not think I need waste time in discussing the merits or demerits of the question; but this sudden change in the fares on the E. I. Railway scale have given sufficient cause for middle and and respectable classes to complain that they have failed to receive an equitable treatment which they deserved at the hands of the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Administrations. Of the remaining, only the North-East Section of the Madras and S.M. the North-Western and the Oudh and Rohilkand Railways have already an Inter class, and so far nothing can be said against them. The scale of 1st and 2nd class fares levied by the E. I. Railway with the provision of an Intermediate class may be suitable to the requirements of that line, but its adoption by the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways which have no Intermediate class, is looked upon as a grievance by the public, as it leaves them no alternative but either (a) to travel 2nd class which is now beyond their means, or (b) to resort to 3rd class where they have to mix with men of all sorts and conditions. In the absence of the Inter class on the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railways a passenger unwilling to travel 3rd class has necessarily to pay while travelling 2nd, a much higher rate for the first 300 miles than one travelling the same distance in 2nd class on the E. I. Railway—comparison here being made between the rates of 3rd and 2nd of the former with those of Inter and 2nd of the latter as shown below :—

1. By E. I. Ry. Mail and Passenger trains ... 2·57 Times the Inter class fares.

2. By G. I. P. Mail ... 3 Times the 3rd class Mail fares.
,, ,, Other trains—
For the first 100 miles ... 3·60 Times the 3rd class Ordinary fares.
For 101 to 300 miles. 4·24 Do. do.

3. By B. B. & C. I. Mail ... ... 3 Times the Inter class (by Mail only) fares
By B.B. & C.I. Other trains ...
For first 200 Miles ... } 4 Times the 3rd class ordinary fares.
,, additional distances up to 300 Miles ... 4·24

It is an admitted fact that the 3rd class pays the best, the second the next best and the 1st the least earnings. On this hypothesis it becomes a question: Why should the 2nd class fares be only half the 1st and 3·60 to 4·24 times the lowest class on the G. I. P., and 4 to 4·24 times those on the B. B. and C.I. Railway? The ratios look disproportionate; and again, as the greatest part of the facilities afforded by the increase in rates has been absorbed mostly by the 1st class, it is but equitable that some medium course should be followed which may help the Railways towards the improvement of their earnings and may not prove a source of burden to the middle class of men as well. Now what that course should be, has been dealt with in para. 7 under the heading "Remedy."

EFFECTS ON THE SUBURBAN TRAFFIC.

4. The 1st and 2nd class fares, both single and return, are also increased on the Local Sections of the two Railways. In some quarters it was feared that the Railway Companies had in contemplation to increase the Season-ticket rates. The fear is however removed by the authoritative replies I have received from the General Traffic Manager of the respective lines in which they state that there is no such proposal in view. It is a matter for gratification that the Season-ticket rates are not to be enhanced but notwithstanding this fact the residents in the suburbs must indirectly suffer as they are called upon to pay a much higher (50 per cent. fare for the occasional travelling of their families. The B. B. and C. I. Railway have provided that 1st and 2nd class Season-ticket holders will be granted the concession of Season-tickets at half the ordinary rates to two members in each family consisting of wives and daughters but unfortunately it is not possible for people of ordinary means to take advantage of it. From the subjoined table it would clearly appear that for people residing in the suburbs it will be to their advantage to buy even at the full rate season-tickets for their families although the members thereof may have to visit the

City from about 3 to 7 times in a month according to the distance:—

Railway.	From	To	Miles.
G I P	... Victoria Terminus...	Dadar ...	6
,,	... Do.	... Kurla ...	10
,,	... Do.	... Thana ...	21
,,	... Do.	... Kalyan ...	34
B B	... Colaba	... Dadar ...	8
,,	... Do.	... Bandra ...	11
,,	... Do.	... Borivli ...	23
,,	... Do.	... Virar ...	39

Railway.	Monthly proportion of a 2nd class Quarterly Season Ticket. Rs. as.	Double journey at 2 single fares. Rs. as.	Number of journeys sufficient to cover the actual cost per month of the season ticket.
G I P ...	4 8	0 10	7·20
,, ...	5 15	1 0	5·93
,, ...	9 3	2 0	4·59
,, ...	10 2	3 4	3·11
B B ...	5 10	0 12	7·50
,, ...	6 14	1 1	6·47
,, ...	9 6	2 2	4·41
,, ...	10 4	3 10	2·82

With these figures before us who can say that the advanced fares may not affect the suburban traffic?

RETURN TICKETS.

(5) The Railways referred to in para. 3 above, which have combined to bring about this enhancement of fares, do not however seem to be uniform as regards the issue of Return tickets, as detailed below:—

(i) Over G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. and Madras & S. M. Railways:—

(a) Six-monthly Return tickets at 27 and 13 1-2 pies per double mile for 1st and 2nd classes respectively, subject to conditions that they are issued in Local Booking between any two stations over 100 miles apart and Through booking with the Foreign Railways when the journey over the issuing Railways is over 100 miles, subject to the minimum charge in all cases as for 130 miles.

(b) Ordinary Return Tickets—Not issued at all. It seems curious that the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railways should have followed the E. I. Railway only in respect of the enhancement of single rates without following that Railway in the matter of the issue of ordinary return tickets, as well as the provision of an inter class. The N.-W. Railway alone have followed in all respects the E. I. Railway, which issue ordinary return tickets at the following rates:

1st class at 24 pies }
2nd ,, ,, 12 ,, } Per mile for the double journey and
Inter ,, ,, 6 ,, }

these rates for 1st and 2nd classes correspond with the old two single fares at which return tickets used to be issued on the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railways until the new fares came into operation and the issue of return tickets was stopped within 130 miles.

The Ordinary Return Tickets are available as under on the E. I. and N.-W. Railways:

For distances on the outward journey not exceeding 25 miles		2 days in Local booking and 6 days in Through booking with certain Railways.
For exceeding 25 but not exceeding 100 miles	4 days	Do.
Do 100 Do 300 do.	6 ,,	both in Local and Through booking.
Do 300 Do 450 do	9 ,,	Do
Do 450 Do 600 do	12 ,,	Do
Do 600 Do 750 do	15 ,,	Do
Do 750 miles ... do	18 ,,	Do

(11) Over the *Oudh and Rohilkhand and the Nizam State Railways six-monthly Return tickets are issued at 1 1-2 single fares. Ordinary Return Tickets are also issued over the O. and R. Railway at a fare and one-third.

* This Railway provide for 1st and 2nd class single journey accommodation at an uniform rate of 18 and 9 pies per mile respectively.

From the above details it will be observed:—

(a) That no return tickets are issued upto 100 miles by the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways.

(b) That six monthly return tickets if issued in local booking for distances from 101 to 130 miles should be paid for at the rate of 130 miles as shown in the following examples:—

				Miles.	
1.	G. I. P. (North-East)	Bombay	to Asvali	101	First Class Return Rs. 18-5 and Second Class Return Rs. 9-2 for all the three groups.
		,,	to Devlali	113	
		,,	to Nasik	117	
		,,	to Odha	124	
		,,	to Khervadi	123	
2.	G. I. P. (South-East)	,,	to Shelarvadi	104	
		,,	to Chinchvad	109	
		,,	to Kirkee	116	
		,,	to Poona	119	
		,,	to Hadapsar	123	
		,,	to Loni	130	
3.	B. B. & C. I.	,,	to Bhilad	102	
		,,	to Daman Rd.	109	
		,,	to Udvada	115	
		,,	to Pardi	118	
		,,	to Bulsar	125	
		,,	to Dungri	130	

(c) That in booking Through Return tickets cannot be issued between the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. Railways, unless the distance over each Railways exceeds 100 miles and unless fares for the minimum distance of 180 miles have been paid for.

(d) That from 130 to 300 miles i. e. only for a distance of 170 miles they are issued at a fare and a half over each Railway, and these fare and a half gives the Railways 12·50 per cent. over the old rates at 2 single fares.

(e) That for journeys over 300 miles the farther the passengers travel, the lesser is it to their advantage to purchase return tickets owing to the decreasing differences between return and two single fares, and yet the Railways derive a profit of 12·50 per cent. due to the enhancement of rates. This will be apparent from the following table:—

FIRST CLASS.

Bombay To	Ry.	Miles	Return fares. Rs as	Two Single fares.	Saving. Rs as	Percentage of saving.
Ahmedabad..	B B	310	43 12	57 8	23 12	41·3
Barbanpur ...	G I P	310				
Somesar	B B	510	71 12	82 8	10 12	13·0
Nagpur	G I P	520	72 2	83 12	10 10	12·9
*Agra Fort..	B B	788	117 14	123 8	5 10	4·5
Agra Cant ...	G I P	835	117 7	123 2	5 11	4·5
Delhi	B B	849	119 6	124 14	5 8	4·5
Do........	G I P	957	134 9	138 6	3 13	2·7

SECOND CLASS.

Bombay To	Ry.	Miles.	Return fares. Rs as	Two Single fares. Rs as	Saving. Rs as
Ahmedabad...	B B	310	21 13	28 12	6 15
Barbanpur ...	G I P	310			
Somesar	B B	510	35 14	41 4	5 6
Nagpur	G I P	520	36 9	41 14	5 5
*Agra Fort...	B B	788	58 15	61 12	2 13
Agra Cant ...	G I P	833	58 11	61 10	2 15
Delhi	B B	849	59 11	62 8	2 13
Do.	G I P	957	67 5	69 4	1 15

*Note.—I cannot reconcile the fares charged by the B. B. & C. I. Railway in the case of Agra. The G. I. P. fares seem correct according to the revised scale. The B. B. & C. I. Railway distance being shorter by 47 miles, the fares should have been lower than those on the G. I. P. Apparently, arbitrary rates have been charged, unless different Sections of the line have been treated as separate undertakings for the purpose of calculating the sliding scale charged.

The above figures show indeed a very ludicrously small saving, and consequently the temptation for passengers to prefer return tickets is very little. For an analysis discloses the fact that a 1st class passenger to Delhi by the B. B. and C. I. line saves Rs 5-8-0 and by the G. I. P. route Rs. 3-13-0 only. Similarly, a 2nd class passenger to Delhi by the respective routes saves Rs 2-13-0 and Rs. 1-15-0 only. Now who could be so impudent as to incur unnecessary risk of purchasing a return ticket, and besides give up the option of returning by one of the two alternative routes which already exist?

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

6 East Indian Railway—

(i) First and second class week-end tickets are issued at single fares on Fridays and Saturdays from Howrah to 25 stations in the Colliery District, and are available up to midnight of the following Tuesday. These tickets are, however, not available by the Bombay or Punjab Mail trains.

(ii) G. I. P. Railway—Although the arrangement of carrying week-end ticket holders at single fares over the East Indian Railway is advantageous to the public, I consider it detrimental to the Railway revenue as it might give rise to frauds both by the public and the Railway servants, the details of which I need not enter into at this stage. For this reason I fully approve of the G.I.P. rates which are at one and one-eigth the single fares, and which give to the Railway 20.25 and 10·13 pies per mile for the first 300 miles for 1st and 2nd classes, respectively. The only point to which I would invite the attention of the G. I. P. Management is that they should extent the issue to a few more principal stations selected from the list of 498 stations worked by them instead of confining them to only 17 stations from Victoria Terminus, 12 from stations Maszid to Kurla, Thana, and Kalyan, and about a dozen other stations on the entire line.

(iii) B. B. and C. I. Railway—week-end tickets are issued between 58 principal stations, provided the distance is 50 miles or over at a fare and a third i. e. 24 and 13 pies per mile for first and second classes respectively, which is equal to the rate charged by the E. I. Railway for the ordinary return tickets referred to in para. 5 (b) above.

REMEDY.

7. Then what should be the remedy? There appear to be two solutions for this problem and it is for the Railway Administrations to choose either.

(i) The E. I. Railway fares be adopted in toto with the introduction of the inter class; and in this connection it is worth while to bear in mind that the E. I. Railway, besides the six-monthly return tickets issue ordinary return tickets to 1st, 2nd and Inter class passengers as defined in para 5 (1) b above, which the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways do not. And it is for this reason that the public find the new fares vexatious.

(ii) If any enhancement in fares is necessary, it should stand somewhere midway between the scheduled minima and maxima rates i. e. it may be fixed at 15 and 7 1-2 pies per mile or thereabout for the 1st and 2nd classes, respectively. Care, however, will have to be taken that in resorting to a fixed mileage the fares will not press heavily on the passengers within 300 miles.

8. With regard to (1)—From a Railway point of view the E. I. Railway scale sound as it may be, for the conditions of traffic obtaining there, may not be deemed suitable to this side. Because the question is: Would the 2nd and Inter class if created, be both patronised by the travelling public. It would be held that the creation of inter class would deal a death-blow to the 2nd, as the tendency of the travelling public on this side is to equate comfort with economy and not to look to comforts only.

9. The sliding scale of fares does not recommend itself to the support of the travelling public for reasons shown below:—

(a) It puts an unnecessary restriction in the way of a bonafide traveller, who has to accomplish a journey beyond 300 miles after halting either for the purpose of sight-seeing or on business at one or more places on the route. For instance, a passenger intending to go to a station 400 miles distant is allowed under the break of journey rules to halt at one or more places only for four days. If this period be not sufficient for this purpose, he would be compelled to rebook at the halting station or stations, which course would deprive him of the benefit of the lower fares allowed beyond 300 miles. In this connection I may mention that E. I. Railway Rule 21 at page 92 of their time table book is unnecessarily irksome, as it does not permit break of journey at a station 'short of 101 miles' from the point the journey was commenced.

(b) As a rule the Railway staff have instructions to book passengers by the shortest and cheapest routes the calculated rates for which are supplied to them. This rule, however, has at times to be disregarded by a passenger, who for his own convenience wishes to travel by the longer route. In such a case, and especially in the case of a person who is ignorant of the ownership of the different sections over which he travels and consequently of their variable rates, he gets no assistance from the sliding rates unless he is also in possession of the junction rate lists. The above objection was obviated under the old arrangement, when a person could easily calculate the rates, if he knew the distance between stations. Is it not disappointing to note that now-a-days when the question of simplifying the goods tariff rates is engaging the attention of the Railway Administrations in India, the coaching tariff should have been complicated in this manner?

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

10. The Railways concerned must have incurred a large expenditure in revising the fares, and they would naturally hesitate to condemn them at this stage. But as the public opinion is much against the 50 per cent. enhancement recently introduced, and as the present fares have been enforced without the creation of the Inter class, it is to be hoped that the Administrations of both the Railways will unanimously form a scheme for remodelling the fares at a somewhat lessened uniform mileage rate, and submit it to their respective Home Boards for confirmation. However, as the introduction of any of the courses suggested at page 10 under heading "Remedy" would take a long time to be put into operation, I would respectfully suggest as a temporary arrangement the adoption of the following measure:

To introduce forthwith the issue of ordinary return tickets to 1st and 2nd class passengers at the following rates per mile for the double journey:

1st class Pies	2nd class Pies
24	11

These tickets may be made available as under:—

For distances upto 50 miles and in Through booking between the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Rys. between Stations Kalyan to Virar.	For two days; if issued on a Saturday available for return on the following Sunday or Monday.
For distances exceeding 50 miles but not exceeding 300 miles.	For 6 days.
For distances exceeding 400 miles but not exceeding 600 miles.	For 12 days.
For distances exceeding 600 miles.	For 18 days.

The proposed fare of 11 pies per mile for a 2nd class ordinary return ticket is less by a pie than that charged by the E. I. Railway; but bearing in mind the effects which the enhancement in the single fares have caused without the provision of an inter class, the Agents of the respective lines will sanction it. With regard to the period of availability, I have slightly altered it so as to simplify the method, and besides to disallow more than two days to the holders booked on the local Sections of each railway or booked through between the two Railways on these Sections.

11. It is also desirable that the rules and the rates for the issue of week-end return tickets over both the Railways should be uniform. These tickets may be issued at a fare and one-eighth between principal stations provided they are fifty miles apart and their period of issue and availability may be extended if Bank Holidays precede Fridays or succeed Tuesdays. The B. B. and C. I. Railway followed the practice up to the end of the last year of notifying in their quarterly guide the extended periods which arrangement I consider very convenient for the public as well as economical to the Company, as in that it saves them advertisement charges.

HOLIDAY CONCESSION TICKETS.

12. The E. I. Railway issue 1st and 2nd class concession tickets at single fares for any distance over 100 miles subject to a minimum of 130 miles, during the Doorga Pooja (available for 45 days) and Christmas Holidays. In this Presidency the former holidays are not observed and consequently in lieu of them concession tickets available for about 10 days may be issued during the Easter as well as during the Christmas Holidays from 1st December to 31st December as usual at a fare and one-eighth instead of at single fares. I recommend their issue at one and one-eighth fares instead of at single fares for the reasons stated in para. 6 (ii) above.

FIGHTING SEDITION.

Government Determined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 23.

Speaking at Krishnagar, Sir Edward Baker reminded the people that certain parts of their district were not free from the contagion of sedition and that murderous outrages and political dacoities were not unknown in Nadia. The educational centres had been affected and loyal persons it was said had incurred unpopularity. If this was so it was a shame and a disgrace to the District and Government would not stop at mere verbal condemnation. He told them in the most earnest terms at his command that it was the duty of every true citizen of India to use his constant and utmost endeavour not merely to prevent the commission of these outrages which were retarding the development of the country but to eradicate the causes. He hoped he would enlist the services and co-operation of the Pandits of Nawadwipa in this work.

At the conclusion of the addresses His Honor presented the Kaiser-i-Hind silver medal to Miss Ellen Dove.

At a meeting of the Behar Hindu Association held at Mozufferpore on the 20th February, H. H. the Maharajah of Durbhanga, who occupied the chair, said:—"We have met together for a very important purpose to-day, viz: to confer together regarding our duty as Hindus in the present crisis of affairs; to express our abhorrence of all anarchical and seditious movements, whether in the form of actual outrage or by incitements to disorder through the means of the Press or other seditious literature, and to assure the Government as well as all whom it may concern that we, Hindus, are, according to the teachings of our ancestral religion, a loyal and law-abiding community amongst the other peoples of our country."

I am well aware that the mere passing of loyal resolutions is of little use unless we translate them into practical action. It has too often been the fate of loyal demonstrations that they have ended in smoke, and nothing more. It has been cast in the teeth of our own and other communities in India that we have done nothing whatever in the way of co-operating with the Government in trying to hunt down the anarchists and seditionists who have committed outrages, and in trying to extirpate the conditions which have hitherto favoured the breeding of all the social disorders which have hitherto been rife amongst us.

I cannot deny that the charge has had apparent truth, but at the same time it has been hard for loyal people to find out the principal means to be employed in dealing with secret conspiracies against law and with the murderous designs of unscrupulous murderers, and we earnestly look for light and leading how to act, from the authorities who seek our willing co-operation to help them in tracking culprits to their secret lairs, and in putting down and eradicating all the elements which are now making for social disorder in our midst. We know that the Government are doing, and will do, all they can with the power they possess behind the laws of the land, to destroy anarchy and sedition. It is for us, with Government advice and assistance, to find out the practical ways in which we can best assist in this great work. A definite lead should be given and a procedure indicated suitable for the present emergency, and I make bold to say these will be willingly adopted and acted upon by our entire community.

As a preliminary step to action, patriotism demands that all the different sects and classes of our Hindu community should come closer together and stand shoulder to shoulder in fighting for the common weal and for bringing in the reign of peace. We require separate organisations of our own to look after our own special interests, even as our Mahomedan friends have for the advancement of their own communal affairs, but these separate organisations form no barrier against Mahomedan and Hindu union for the suppression of anarchy and for working together in a loyal and patriotic spirit for the general advancement and welfare of the country at large. And not only Mahomedans and Hindus, but all the other sections of the community can all combine under the inspiration of a common spirit, to work out the social, political and moral welfare of the people along the lines indicated in the thoughtful address delivered by H. H. the Aga Khan, before the All-India Moslem League at Delhi on the 29th January last.

In dealing with suppression of anarchy we must face the fact that much as the Government have done or can do to meet the exigencies of the present situation, in attempting to quell the disorders as they arise, it is the people themselves who must find out the causes which lie at the root of our present social and political disorders. It is the people themselves who must provide the remedy.

What has really been the cause of all the seditious feelings and anarchical machinations which have been so much in evidence of late? I think the springs may be traced without doubt to defective family training and education. One of the Resolutions to be submitted to you at this meeting will deal specifically with this matter. Religion, from which all true morality as an element of character takes its roots, has been too much divorced from daily life in the upbringing of the young in our community, and we must hark back to the fundamental principles which ought to penetrate and govern all education if we are to succeed to raising up God-fearing race of men in the next generation.

RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE IN EDUCATION

To give a body what is called a merely secular education without having his mind and heart imbued with the spiritual principles of our Hindu religion, lays him open, as he grows up, to all the insidious assaults which evil disposed persons will make upon him, and the plastic mind of a youth unfortified by good parental religious training in the faith of his forefathers too often falls a victim to evil influences and he then becomes a discontented citizen devoid of principles, and a standing menace to the observance of law and order—in fact he is in the line of being trained for seditious conspiracies and anarchical deeds.

I make bold to say that if the life histories of all the lads who donned the mourning garb and walked the streets on the days when convicted murderers of the anarchical order were being executed, to show their sympathy with the culprit, were traced back to their origin, it would be found that these unfortunate young men sprang from homes where the parents and guardians were sadly remiss in their duties of training their children in the fear of God, and probably left the minds and character of their children to be moulded by secular teachers to whom the religious upbringing of these boys was a matter of no concern. These are the breeding grounds from which seditionists and anarchists have sprung.

Gentlemen, I am fully convinced that if we, as loyal and peaceful Hindus, are to do our duty, we must begin and endeavour to effect, a regeneration of Hindu family life through all the social strata of our community. Every parent and every teacher must be made to feel the fully responsibility that lies upon them for bringing up the rising generation to be good and useful and loyal citizens, or by neglecting their primary duties, send forth from their families boys who will bring discredit to their parents, and be enemies of the social order.

Towards the regeneration of Hindu family life on religious lines, our best efforts ought to be concentrated if we would rear up a crop of good citizens who will play the man in daily life making use of all their activities in the industrial, commercial, and professional spheres in which their lot may be cast, and making a stand for truth and righteousness in all that makes for the well being of the State.

Not only must be family life and training be put on right lines, but the Hindu Schools and Schoolmasters must be imbued with the religious spirit and it is incumbent upon us to see that the right men are placed in charge as teachers. In private educational institutions this can surely be done, and although the Government must stand neutral as regards religious teaching, they can, without infringing such neutrality, pass orders that in all their educational establishments at least half an hour a day may be set apart, when Hindu religious teachers can come and impart religious teaching to the scholars of their own community. This I think, to begin with would be a very practical and desirable step to take, and one which I doubt not would meet with Government approval.

Gentlemen, might I make another suggestion? The way to supress bad literature is to open the floodgates for the dissemination of bright, healthy, illustrated weekly and monthly periodicals suitable for the instruction and entertainment of youthful minds at home and in the School. In Great Britain the young people of all ages and of both sexes are catered for in the matter of entertaining literature on a very profuse scale. Might we not take a leaf out of that books? I would suggest that a small select committee be formed to consider this all-important question of providing a perennial supply of weekly and monthly periodicals both in English and in the vernacular for the spare reading of our youths. The mind of a boy takes its colour from the literature that he likes, and if we can form a plan, or establish a pure Literature society for the Hindu youths, I am sure its operations would form a great and healthy factor in the education of the young, and would tend largely to displace much of the pernicious literary poison that is now abroad by putting in its place an illustrated literature which would work its own way, by bright and wholesome methods into the minds and imaginations of our school-boys and students. This is worth thinking about, and I throw out the suggestion for your earnest consideration. The time has come when the educated classes in India feel that they ought to participate more and more in the Government of the country, and Lord Morley and Lord Minto's Government have nobly responded to these aspirations in granting the reforms which have been already inaugurated and are now in operation.

Our proper attitude towards all the reforms which have been granted, ought to be one of thankful welcome, with a firm determination to co-operate with the Government in order that these undoubted boons may turn out to be a great political success, and so pave the way for better things to come. It was inevitable that plans of reforms involving multitudinous details should not prove equally acceptable to the different communities of India at their first initiation, but I am firmly convinced that all reasonable objections will be carefully considered and that any defects that we may point out in the working of these reforms will receive the fullest sympathy and consideration at the hands of the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

AGRICULTURE IN BOMBAY.

In the year 1908-9 as is shown in the new Administration report, there was a net increase of 24 in the number of Co-operative Credit Societies, and at the close of the year 169 stood on the register in the Presidency Proper. The total membership showed a rise of 34 per cent. Forty-three of the registered Societies had not yet started working, but the remainder represented an addition of 17 to the number of Societies at work during the previous year and an increase of nearly 2 lakhs in their capital. The amount of loans granted to members was larger by 14 lakhs and exceeded 5 lakhs in the aggregate. Only one Society was in existence in Sind, but this made good progress during the year.

CROPPED AREA.

The season resulted in an expansion of cultivation both in the Presidency Proper and in Sind. The cropped area increased by 1 3-4 per cent. in the former and by 20 per cent. in the latter, while the area twice cropped showed a more than proportional advance in both cases. At the same time there were decreases of 5 and 8 per cent. respectively in the area under current fallow. In the Presidency Proper the area under food crops expanded by 5 per cent., remaining nevertheless 1 per cent. below the normal. The increase was confined to jowari, paddy and gram. The main feature of the year was the expansion of jowari cultivation in the Deccan, where a deficiency of early rains had caused a contraction in the bajri area before the good September rain encouraged rabi sowings of jowari. Paddy showed the greatest advance in Gujarat, where the early rains were unusually favourable to his crop. In Sind paddy sowings were slightly reduced, but the area under jowari rose by as much as 41 per cent under the influence of favourable rains and a good water supply. The area under food-crops in the province thus showed a net increase of 17 per cent and was 21 per cent in excess of the normal. Non-food crops also expended by 39 per cent in Sind but showed a fall of 9 per cent in the Presidency Proper where the cotton area had been reduced by 15 per cent, owing to the excess of sowing rains in Gujarat and their deficiency elsewhere. Moreover there had been a tendency to give preference to food crops in view of the diminished stocks of grain remaining from previous harvests. Both in the Presidency and in Sind, however, there was a marked increase in the cultivation of oil-seeds, principally affecting safflower which was sown with rabi jowari and wheat in the Deccan and Karnatak. The irrigated area kept pace with the extension of cultivation and increased by 2½ per cent in the Presidency and by 19 1/2 per cent. in Sind.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

In the experimental work carried on during the year two main objects were pursued: the first was to decide between the merits of different varieties of the same crop and to determine the conditions to which each is most suited, and the second to improve the yielding capacity of the commonly grown indigenous crops, chiefly by means of a careful selection of seed. Cotton as usual was among the most important subjects of experiment on both these lines, and while American, Cambodia, tree cottons and hybrids were tested under varying conditions, the Broach and Kumpta cottons continued to be subjected to selection at the Dharwar Farm. The results still indicated that an improvement in quality gained by the latter method is accompanied sooner or later by a fall in the ginning percentage. Among cultural experiments, those designed to elucidate the comparative advantages of deep and shallow cultivation occupied a prominent position. The most important results were those which demonstrated the value of the American method of "dry farming" as applied to rabi cultivation. Manurial experiments again illustrated the value of ammonium sulphate for sugarcane, and this is now being distributed among cultivators; but for dry-crop farming no artifical manure has been found profitable at the present prices. During the year a separate branch was established for dealing with agricultural mechanics and engineering.

ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS.

A remarkable Increase of 14 1-2 lakhs or nearly 112 per cent. in advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act testifies to the growing popularity of this class of tagavi. During the past 5 years the rise under this head has been interrupted only by the check exhibited in the figures of last year. The resumption of the upward movement in the year under review was not, as so often before, due to the pressure of scarcity; on the contrary, it was almost confined to the districts in which the season was relatively favourable. The cause is to be found partly in the enhanced demand for loans for the purchase of seed and cattle which naturally accompanied the improved prospects of the year and especially the expansion of cultivation in Sind; and partly, perhaps, in the increased difficulty of obtaining such loans from savkars which has resulted from the operation of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act and the system of restricted tenure. On the other hand advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act followed the tendency of the preceding three years and showed a further decline of 9 3-4 per cent. This Act was principally utilized in the Deccan, where the necessity of extending agricultural safeguards such as water-supply is always most felt; and the decrease during the year was possibly due to the fact that the several preceding seasons had not been sufficiently profitable to favour agricultural enterprize.

BREEDING OPERATIONS.

The system of giving joint 'tagavi' for the purchase of stock bulls through the agency of the Civil Veterinary Department was continued successfully in Ahmednagar, and 87 bulls had been procured in this manner up to the close of the year. So far no other district has adopted the scheme. The herd of the Northcote Cattle Farm at Chharodi increased considerably and a number of animals were also disposed of by sale. Although Government stations were more extensively used during the year in Gujarat, the figures again declined in the Deccan, where there are indications that horse breeding as an industry is dying out under the influence of economic changes and the series of bad seasons.



SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Ninth Extra Meeting.

Although the Bombay big meeting has recently supplied plenty of racing, there was no lack of interest in the ninth extra meeting, held at Mahaluxmi on Wednesday. There was a big attendance, who enjoyed a fair afternoon's sport. It was a day of small fields, there being in most of the races not enough runners for three lots of place money.

Backers had a fair amount of luck, but altogether it was hardly a happy day for them.

Lady Nannie in the first race was one of the few first favourites, which came up to expectations, and leading all the way round she won comfortably, Mr. Goculdass' colours, carried by Padsha, the second favourite were successful in the second event the first favourite running third. This was the one race of the day in which a good-sized field was seen but except for Fado, second at 10 to 1 the long odds chances failed altogether the betting veered somewhat in the Doncaster Plate. Posco opened as favourite but was ultimately displaced by Pincher at half a point, the shorter price. Posco, however, the backers' original choice, won comfortably. In the Parel Plate, Mehraj a six to one chance was an easy winner, and Lord Merv again at fours in the fifth race was cleverly ridden by Southall and upset expectations by a sudden sprint from the stand. In the last race Gafal, a firm favourite, was an easy winner.

Details:—

KENSINGTON PLATE.—Distance, 6 furlongs.
Mr R R S' Lady Nannie 9st. ....Brown 1
Mr Kelso's Encourage 7st. 8lbs. ....Ferguson 2
Mr Beg's Koko 7st. 4lbs....................Whalley 3

Also Ran.—Messrs. M Goculdas and A Nanjee's Cheeky (8st 10lbs), Hoyt; Mr R G Baldock's Ngakapa, (8st 9lbs), Manley.

Betting.—5 to 2 against Lady Nannie; 3 to 1 Cheeky and Encourage, 9 to 2 Koko and 8 to 1 Ngakapa.

The Race.—Lady Nannie led out of a bunch with Koko following. Opposite the stand Encourage came up and won well by a length and a quarter. Half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 16 2-5secs.

Winner trained by Byramji Rustomjee.

The totalisator paid Rs. 46 on the winner and Rs. 16 and Rs. 21 on places.

ARAB DEALERS' PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr M Goculdass' Padsha 8st 8lbs ....Hoyt 1
Mr Ahmed Hazemy's Fado 7st 4lbs ......Whalley 2
Mr S M Jayaker's Dilaver 8st 5lbs...Mujeed } Dead
Mr A R Dakniel's Siberia 6st 12lbs Abdoola } heat 3

Also Ran.—Mr Haji Mahomed Mahmood's Prosperity (8st 8lbs), Native; Mr Ahmed Hazemy's Independent (8st 5lbs), Southall; Mr Jassim Amani's Western India (8st 8lbs carried 8st 3lbs), Native; Mr. R S Forage's Bandy Dick (8st 5lbs) Manley. Mr Ebrahim Mana's Golden Measure (8st 3lbs), Hazza; Mr Sudr bin Alwas' Injas (7st 10lbs), Native; Mr Salim Abdool Rehman's Shimir (7st 10lbs), Brown; Mr Abdulla Missry's Mujwell (7st 10lbs), Goomber; Mr S N Mahomed's Reaper (7st 10lbs), Ferguson; Mr Hassan bin Moosa's Uddai (7st 7lbs), Esui; Mr Ahmed Hazemy's Fado (7st 4lbs) Whalley, Mr A R Dakniel's Siberia (6st 12lbs), Abdoola; Mr Mahomed Zaidan's Kaswar 6st 12lbs Ranoo.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Dilaver, 5 to 2 Padsha, 7 to 1 Shimir, 10 to 1 and more the others.

The Race.—They started with Bandy Dick in front followed by Padsha and Prosperity. Later Padsha reached second place followed by Dilaver while at the turn Padsha came up on the inside with Dilaver coming on the outside. Nearing the stand Fado forged ahead and obtained second place. Won easily by three lengths with half a length dividing second and third. Time—1 min. 25 2-5 secs.

Winner trained by C. Bleach.

The totalisator paid Rs. 39 for a win, Rs. 14 and Rs. 30 for first and second places, with Rs. 7-8 on Dilaver and Rs. 18 on Siberia.

DONCASTER PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.
Mr R R's Posco (9st. 4lbs)..................Brown 1
Mr Goculdas' Forfeit (8st 2lbs)...............Hoyt 2
Mr Vincent Clifford's Pincher (8st 6lbs)...Manley 3

Also Ran.—Mr Radha Mohan's Flaneur (6st 13lbs), Whalley; Mr S A Wahed's Chevalier (6st 11lbs), Ferguson.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Pincher, 5 to 2 Posco, 7 to 2 Forfeit, 5 to 1 Flaneur and 10 to 1 Chevalier.

The Race.—Posco led off but near the bend was displaced by Pincher. They had been well spread out with Forfeit and Flaneur following the two leaders but just before the bend closed up. At the turn Posco and Pincher were level. Forfeit came up but at the stand Posco got well ahead. She won by a length and a half, with three quarters of a length between second and third. Time—1 min 45 secs.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.

The totalizator paid Rs. 41-8 for a win and Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 18 on places.

PAREL PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-4 miles.
Mr. Heath's Mehraj 9st 12lbs..............Barrett 1
Mr J M Mistry's Young Salanie 9st 9lbs. Whalley 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Swalior 8st 8lbs......Southall 3

Also Ran.—Mr. A Mahomed's Silver-mine (8st 1lb) Mujeed; Mr W S Clarke's Tunis (8st) Manby; Mr M Goculdass' Rubio (7st 8lbs), Hoyt, Mr W T Miles, Nagashi (7st 3lbs) Ferguson.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Swalior, 4 to 1 Silvermine, 6 to 1 Mehraj, 8 to 1 Young Salanie and Nogashi, and 10's or over the others.

The Race.—Rubio led off from young Salanie and Mehraj Tunis had the lead for a short distance and then young Salanie came to the front. Mehraj came up rapidly at the bend and won by three lengths. The second horse was two lengths in front of the favourite. Time—2 mins 25 1-5 secs.

Winner trained by Oomer Khan.

The totalisator paid Rs. 49 on the winner and Rs. 30-8 and Rs. 64 for places.

ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr A J D'Souza's Lord Merv 9st 8lbs ...Southall 1
Mr M Goculdass' Lord Carlyon 9st 9lbs ......Hoyt 2
Mr Kelso's Paul Pry 9st 12lbs...................Ames 3

Also Ran.—Mr R R S' Metalmaid (8st 6lbs) Brown; Mr A J D'Souza's Winsome (6st 10lbs) Manley.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Paul Pry, 2 to 1 Lord Carlyon, 4 to 1 Lord Merv, 10 to 1 and over the others.

The Race.—Lord Merv was first away, but soon gave way to Lord Carlyon. The latter was leading at the turn with Lord Merv second and Winsome third. At the stand Lord Merv went ahead again and beat Lord Carlyon by a length. The favourite had never been in the first flight till approaching the stand he made up some ground, and finished half a length from the second horse. Time—1min 2 secs.

Winner trained by J. Stevenson.

The totalisator paid Rs. 50-8 on the win, and Rs. 22 and Rs. 15 on places.

COORLA PLATE:—Distance about 7 furlongs.
Mr Dara Cowasjee's Gafal 8st...............Ferguson 1
Mr W P Clarke's Mambra 7st 10lbs.......Manley 2
Mr James's Salanic 8st 3lbs...................Salanio 3

Also Ran.—Mr Ali bin Talib's Goldmint (8st 6lbs), Southall; Mr Newton's Saeed (7st 12lbs) Barrett; Mr M Goculdass' Dilerjung (7st 11lbs) Hoyt; Mr Newton's Sirur (7st), Abdoola.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Gafal, 2 to 1 Salanio, 6 to 1 Old Mint, 7 to 1 Dilerjung and Mowbra, 10 to 1 and over the others.

The Race.—Sirur led off from Salanio, Saeed, and Mumbra. Mumbra took the lead at the turn, but Gafal passed him in the straight and won by three lengths. Two lengths between second and third.—Time—1 min. 39 secs.

Winner trained by Cowasjee Burjorjee.

The totalisator paid Rs. 27-8 on the winner, and Rs. 15 and Rs. 21 on placed horses.

10th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY.

Horses struck out after declaration of 1st forfeit at 7 p.m. on Wednesday 23rd February.

THE ARAB DEALERS CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs—Tajilmulook and Guinea Gold.

THE TAUNAH PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.—Defence.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Owing to the Horse Show the usual Tuesday by-day was postponed until yesterday, when hounds met at Chuckla. The gathering was larger than usual and it was noticed with pleasure that the field included some officers of the new Regiment from the Barracks.

Conditions appeared favourable as hounds moved off from the meet shortly before seven o'clock. The Chuckla groves were drawn blank and the bushes across the other side of the Bomanwadi valley also proved tenantless. It was not until the scrub near the pipe line had been secured that hounds pushed a jackal out into the open. This customer proved to be rather of the ringing kind and started the race by swinging round left-handed towards Chuckla. Hounds took up the line, and with plenty of music piloted the field at a good hunting race over the pleasant line of bunds. Bearing slightly right-handed after a nice stone wall had been negotiated the jackal set his mask for the mango tope and crossed the Andheri Road into the Grange Bunds up which line of country hounds travelled at a fast pace. The fugitive dived into the bushes on the left at a well known opening, shot through this close country leaving Stacey's tank on the right, and reached the top Mango Tope lane. Hounds must have been well up to him there and he at once turned and ran down the lane towards Roberts' Corner. He swung round this familiar landmark at a sharp angle and seemed to be making over the grass for the Railway; but after travelling about half a mile he jinked completely round and made off down the middle of the Goregaum woods. The going was very pleasant over these downs with the echo of the pack in full cry ringing through the palm trees; but coming to the hill beyond the Marole Caves hounds showed signs of being in difficulties. Slowly working out the line on to the crest of the hill above the Marole Valley they traced out the direction down with the gap which leads down to the Marole cart-track where the jackal ran completely out of scent, and although hounds cast in every direction on the face of the hills they were unable to pick up any trace of their quarry. They were then taken back to the kennels which they reached shortly after nine o'clock.

The next meet takes place at the Jackal Club on Friday morning.

It is notified that the complementary dinner to the Master will be held in the Club on Saturday, 19th March. The Bombay Jackal Club annual Point to Point Races will take place on Monday 21st March.

Hounds will meet on the following dates:—
Feb 27th Sahar Hill.
March 1st Chuckla (Parla Station).
,, 3rd Jackal Club.
,, 6th Cross Roads, Melon Ground.
,, 8th Irla, (Parla Station).
,, 10th Santa Cruz.
,, 13th Wakola Barracks.
,, 15th The Kennels.

Members coming by train are requested to proceed to the meet with as little delay as possible.

The Jackal Club Point-to Point Races will be held on Monday the 21st March.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

Programme for Saturday.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday the 26th instant:—

"A" Class Handicap:—Course—Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon to starboard, thence to Mark Buoy to starboard, thence to Committee Vessel to starboard, thence to North Karanja Buoy to port, thence to Committee Vessel. Distance—11·55 miles. Start at 3-30 p.m.

"B" Class Handicap:—Course.—Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon to port, thence to P & O Buoy to port, thence to North Karanja Buoy to starboard, thence to Middle Ground Buoy to port, thence to North Karanja Buoy to port, thence to Committee Vessel. Distance—11·03 miles. Start at 3 40 p.m.

"C" Class Handicap:—Course—Committee Vessel to P & O Buoy to starboard, thence to North Karanja Buoy to starboard, thence to Committee Vessel, thence South Troopship Buoy to port, thence to Middle Ground Buoy to port, thence to Committee Vessel. Distance—7·64 miles. Start at 3-50 p.m.

GUJARAT CUP PIGSTICKING MEETING.

I. THE GUJARAT CUP, FOR HORSES.

First ties to be run at Patri on Friday 25th March. Single nominations only.
First entries, Rs 15, close 10th March (midday).
Second ,, ,, 30, ,, 17th ,, ,,
Third ,, ,, 50, ,, 24th ,, ,,

II. THE SALMON CHALLENGE CUP, FOR PONIES 14-2 AND UNDER.

First entries, Rs 10, close 10th March (midday).
Second ,, ,, 20, ,, 17th ,, ,,
Third ,, ,, 40, ,, 24th ,, ,,

There will be no Point-to-Point Races.

Heats will be drawn after tiffin on the 24th March.

All entries should be accompanied by a remittance in full.

A. F. KINDERSLEY,
Hon. Sec. Gujarat Cup Pigsticking Meeting,
Camp Ahmedabad.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 19th February.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

1 Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1909-10	...	£16,200,000
2 Amount of Sterling Demand Drafts on London drawn in India	£	156,060
3 Total	...	£16,356,000
4 Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 19th Feb. 1910, by Council Bills*	...	£21,082,991
,, ,, By Gold	£	nil
5 Amount remitted in excess of estimate		£4,726,991

* Of this sum £4,450,000 has been taken to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Himalaya," Feb. 4.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's mail steamer "Himalaya" which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday 11 a.m. will bring the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Keith, Mr W C and Mrs	Hilson, Mr G R
Kyle, Miss W	Taylor, Miss M
Tofts, Mr C F	Thomas, Mr S R
Holmes, Mr G M K	Ramsay, Mr C A
Hall, Mr C N	Douglas, Maj Genl C B
Batchelar, Mr E	Felley, Mr Geo
MacMillan, Mr D A	White, Mr F S
Cobis, Miss M	Woodruffe, Mr J
Strong, Lt R G	Weaks, Mr C E and Mrs
Wickham, Mrs M R & Miss	Fitzpatrick, Miss
O'Sullivan, Miss A and Miss R	Simmonds, Miss
	Spencer, Mrs D and Miss
George, Mr, Mrs E, child and infant	Ward, Major G L S
	Spiers, Mr A
Willson, Miss L	Spiers, Mr F
Guise, Major H	

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Brazier, Miss V, Mr, Mrs and 2 children

FROM MARSEILLES.

Buchanan, Col W J & Mrs	Hunter, Mr
McDonald, Major H	Rawcliffem, Mr J L and Mrs
Forbes, Mr	
Cowie, Capt D H F	Bushill, Mr W
Askwith, Major	Ross, Miss D M
Nicholls, Ven Archdeacon	Cummins, Major H A
Ditmas, Major A R	Chambers, Mr W A
Warton, Miss C M	Ashworth, Miss
Newcombe, Mr L	Tremearne, Mr H
Chesney, Mr C C and Mrs	Dorai-Rajah, Mr D M
Manson, Mr J	Twining, Mrs
Warren, Mrs	Paul, Mrs
Ward, Mr L B	Oakden, Mr R and Mrs
Paul, Mr M J	Seymour, Miss N
Turner, Mrs L	Dumont, Mr
Carruthers, Miss N	Newcombe, Mr S
Callender, Mr J O	Henderson, Mrs and Miss
Balfour, R N Comdr & Mrs	Weakes, Mrs
Smith, Major F N	Mc Lochlan, Mr T W and Mrs
Cambat, Mr J T	
Cameron, Mr W T and Mrs	

FROM BRINDISI.

Garbett, Mr C C and Mrs	Endersly, Major S H
Robertson, C S I C I E Mr B	Arsenieff, Mr B

FROM PORT SAID.

McDougall, Mr A	Knapp, Mr H K
Majumadar, Mr J B de	Vande Vear, Mr A

FOR KARACHI.

Peake, Mr A J	Jeffery, Mrs
Price, Mrs E L	Weir, Mr T
Forley, Mr H D, infant and ayah	Playfair, Mr R W
	Sykes, Miss
Fayrer, Lt Col G O S	

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Austria," Feb. 24.

Passengers proceeding to China and Japan per Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Austria", from the Prince's Dock, K Berth. The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Prince's Dock, K Berth, to-day 5-30 p.m. sharp. Deck passengers and native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 4 p. m. sharp.

Botte, Mr and Mrs	Mills, Mr
Bandmann, Mr	Nagy, Mr
Basso, Baron and Baroness	Ostrowski, Count, Countess and Maid
Birney, Dr Mrs and 2 children	Ostrowski, Miss
Coffin, Mr and Mrs A W	d'Orcsy, Mr L
Dean, Mrs	Reichert, Mr Kari
Ghista, Mr J N	Spielman, Mr M
Howard, Mr	Turner, Mrs M J
Gazdar, Mr, Mrs P D and infant	Vadnay, Mrs
	Wadia, Mr and Mrs JK
Kallay von, Mr	Zichy, Count

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	8	5	17
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Tank, and Kumbharwada	1	1	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	8	37
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	2	2	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	12
Water Division	0	0	6
Harbour	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	0	12
Total......	23	17	124
This day last year......	26	22	111

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

February 22nd 1910.

Ward.		Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	....	104	45	2
B	....	290	330	63
C	....	121	114	14
D	....	119	39	2
E	....	175	90	14
F	....	126	13	2
G	....	62	12	0
Total ...		997	641	97
Total killed to date rats...		...		1,635

FIRE OFFICES AND THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.

The yearly return showing the gross amounts insured against fire in respect of property within the county of London, and the amounts paid by the fire officers towards the up-keep of the London Fire Brigade, serves the very useful purpose of showing whether the great fire companies continue to hold their own in the metropolitan area amid the growing competition of modern days. In the return under review as compared with the last of the kind, 17 new names appear, chiefly new companies. The total contributed between them to the fire brigade is, however, the insignificant sum of £66 3s. 3d., the lowest being the London Guarantee with 11d. and the highest the Legal with £21 3s. 6d., the other side we find that of the gross amount of £37,543, thirteen companies paid the greater part between them, viz £20,488. The largest call was that made upon the Alliance, being the sum of £6,353, who headed the previous list of the kind. Then came the Sun, the Commercial Union, Royal Law and Phoenix. The increase and the gross amount insured, as compared with 1907, is roughly speaking 22,400,009 which, no doubt, is a reliable index regarding the growth of the business in the metropolis. Four concerns have dropped out of the list:—The Combined Burglary, the Mutual Guarantee, the New Zealand and the Rubber Trade Mutual. Their contributions however, were very small having no effect on the whole, history has not repeated itself by giving a case of rendering tribute of the amount of one penny: as we had indicated, the lowest sum was 11d. Among well-known offices that had come into the list, in a bold spirit of aggression towards the fire companies, are the Employers' Liability (with a contribution increased by one half), the Law Accident (from under £8 to over £26), and the General Accident (from £75 15s. 8d. to £112 19s.) It is also interesting to note that Lloyds have made a steady increase. The amount there insured in 1907 was £16,152,785, involving a contribution of £439 10s. 1d.; for 1908 it was £18,971,397 and £663 17s. 2d respectively. The following are the fire offices shown by the "Insurance Review" doing business in Bombay and their contributions to the "London Fire Brigade":—

Names of Fire Insurance Companies.	Bombay Agents.	Gross Amount Insured in 1909. £.	Contribution payable in 1910 at £35 per million. £. s. d.
Alliance (with Imperial)	T H Moore & Co and Volkart Bros.	181,532,005	6,353 12 4
Sun Insurance Office	Sir C Ebrahim and Co	114,219,763	3,997 13 10
Commercial Union	Wallace and Co	81,332,330	2,846 12 7
Royal Insurance Co., Ld.... ...	T H Moore and Co	71,160,458	2,490 13 3
Phoenix	Gill and Co... ...	67,704,434	2,369 14 6
North British and M I Co. ...	Fleming Shaw and Co	42,396,950	1,618 3 9
Liverpool London and Globe ...	Forbes F and Campbell ...	40,960,515	1,433 12 4
Royal Exchange	Gaddums and Co, Ld	37,398,050	1,308 15 1
Norwich	Graham and Co	37,010,191	1,295 7 1
London and Lancashire	H M Mehta and Co	35,321,340	1,233 14 11
Atlas	E D Sassoon and Co	31,567,868	1,104 17 6
Guardian	Fleming Shaw and Co	28,105,228	993 13 8
London Assurance... ...	Ewart Latham and Co ...	26,626,089	931 19 3
Northern	Volkart Brothers ...	17,789,956	622 12 11
Scottish Union	G B Petit and Co... ...	13,001,939	455 1 4
Yorkshire Insurance Co	Killick Nixon and Co	12,906,686	451 10 5
Central	P C Settna	6,140,027	214 18 0
General Accident	C H B Forbes and Co	3,227,230	112 19 0
State	Bombay Co Ld	2,961,227	103 12 10
National General	J A Begbie and Co	2,651,038	92 15 8
Western	Greaves Cotton and Co ...	1,400,939	49 0 7
British Crown	P C Settna	963,339	33 18 6
National Great Britain	J Finlay and Co	803,676	28 2 6
Legal	P C Settna	605,082	21 13 6
South British	David Sassoon and Co.	593,023	20 15 1
King	Dalvie Brothers ...	308,692	10 16 4
Liverpool Victoria... ...	J Temuljee and Co ...	307,506	10 15 8
Magdeburg...	Glade and Co	242,530	8 9 0
Property	H B Davar & Sons ...	100,000	3 10 0

BY THE WAY.

THE OXFORD UNION AND PARLIAMENT.

In the late House of Commons there were nine members who had filled the chair of the Oxford Union Society. Six of these are found in the new House—namely, the Prime Minister, Lord Balcarres, Mr. H. Belloc, Mr. J. Annan Bryce, Mr. J. A. Simon, and Mr. F. E. Smith. Mr. Herbert Paul has left party politics for a post in the Civil Service, and Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. N. Micklem have been defeated at the polls. As far as we are aware the only Union President among members who now enter the House for the first time is Mr. H. J. Mackinder, from the Camlachie Division of Glasgow. Some of his Oxford contemporaries will remember his slip of the tongue when he remarked that a certain statement must be taken "cum grano sale," while others will more readily recall the service he rendered to the Union by the installation of the electric light in its building.

THE IRON DUKE'S MEMORIAL SCHOOL.

Wellington College, which gives the new Bishop to Norwich, was erected upon an unpromising site, which seemed the most suitable for the Iron Duke's memorial because visible from Strathfieldsaye. The present delightful surroundings furnish a striking contrast to the "bleak and inhospitable moor," about which the "Times" correspondent wailed at the opening ceremony of 1859. There were then no shrubs, no birds, no lakes, and the village of Crowthorne did not exist. Lakes, designed by the late Mr. John Walter, of the "Times," and extensive plantations have transformed a howling wilderness into the present beautiful abode. In particular, there is a fine double avenue of the Californian "mammoth trees," now termed "Sequoias" by botanists, which the Prince Consort selected because they were then called "Wellingtonias."

THE SWORD AND THE PEN.

A scene illustrative of the enthusiasm of the Norwegian people for Bjornstjerne Bjornson is recalled by a Norwegian traveller. It was at the time of the summer manœuvres, and as the soldiers on their way back to Christiania, had to pass the poet's house, the general sent his adjutant ahead to ask if an ovation would be acceptable. Then with his family and guests assembled about him on the verandah, the monumental figure stood with bared head to receive the military greeting. As each regiment passed in review below, presenting arms to their chieftain, there went up a deafening shout of personal salvation from each of the soldiers, who then joined in singing the national hymn, to whose author they were thus offering this spontaneous salute. There was the unique spectacle of a man in private life of being accorded a military spontaneous demonstration by the nation's army which a king might envy. Truly it is not often that the sword is found to be so ready to salute the pen.

SOME PUBLISHERS' BLUNDERS.

Publishers, like other people, sometimes make mistakes. Mr. R. Cochrane, in the "Book Monthly," recalls some famous examples. George Meredith, as publisher's reader to Chapman and Hall, gave an opinion emphatically against the acceptance of Mrs. Henry Wood's "East Lynne." The loss of this declinature has been estimated at £30,000 to this publishing firm, and of the connection, presuming that they had issued her other novels at £100,000. James Payn declined "John Inglesant" as reader for Smith, Elder, and Co., and it became a valuable literary property in the hands of Macmillan and Co. Edna Lyall's "We Two" was rejected by half a dozen publishers.

OTHER EXAMPLES.

A publisher's reader pronounced W. Clark Russell's "Wreck of the 'Grosvenor'" a catalogue of ship's furniture. It is the boast of Mr. Hall Caine that no novel of his has been hawked from publishing house to publishing house. Mr. G. R. Sims records that a short story of his, "A Pleasant Evening," was declined by the "Family Herald," Chambers' Journal, and "All the Year Round." Mr. Rider Haggard's "Dawn" was declined by five or six publishers. When Norman MacLeod was editor of "Good Words," he arranged with a popular novelist for a serial which on reading he found unsuitable. The publisher, Mr. Alexander Strahan, agreed in this verdict, and paid the forfeit of £500, returning the MS. to its author, Anthony Trollope.

LORD JEFFREY AND ST. PAUL.

While visiting with her mother at his house once, Miss Mackenzie, daughter of Lord Mackenzie, the famous Scottish judge, had a most amusing proof of Lord Jeffrey's habit—a writer in "T. P.'s Weekly," recalls—of reading the Bible, despite the fact that among his friends he was never regarded as a religious man. "Do you know, my dear," he said to Miss Mackenzie's mother, "there is a matter which has been troubling me for some nights about which I want to speak to you. I know you will enjoy it, and I wonder if you can help me?"

"WHAT AM I TO DO?"

Then Jeffrey proceeded to tell how his doctor had recommended him to bathe his feet every night in water of a stated temperature, and that while the boiling water cooled he read the Bible. "Now," he went on, "I have been reading the Epistles of St. Paul. You know how closely Paul's reasoning is linked together, and so I cannot stop reading till I have come to the end of the epistle for the night. I had Colossians and Philipians at the beginning of the week, and when I finished reading them the water was just right; but last night I read Ephesians, and at the end the water was too cold. To-night, my dear, I am to tackle Galatians, and I am anxious to have the water all right. What am I to do?"

THE EXPENSES OF HUNTING.

Mr. C. Edmund Eastwood, who has kept an accurate account of his expenses during ten seasons' hunting, sends the details to the "Badminton." From these we gather that for eight seasons he kept one horse, for the other two seasons two, during that time succeeded in hunting on 345 days at a total expenditure of £982 16s. 7d.—the figures do not include hunting clothes. This works out at about £2 17s. per day's sport—by no means an excessive amount, Mr. Eastwood thinks, when it is remembered that an addition to hunting proper he was able to go out several days each season cubbing, and to back on off days. In no other form of sport, he believes, could the money have been more satisfactorily spent. 'Not only,' he adds, did I desire good health and great employment at the time, but I succeeded in laying up a stock of experience which it is always a pleasure to draw upon."

A FAMILY OF CRICKETERS.

There are few more honoured names in the world of cricket than that borne by the late Mr. Thomas Arthur Hearne, Superintendent of Lord's Cricket Ground. There are two branches of the family of "cricketing Hearnes"—the Middlesex and Kent. Of the latter stock, Frank, Walter and Alec have all rendered yeoman service to their shire. To the Middlesex branch belonged Tom Hearne, who, even after passing the age when most cricketers retire, maintained in first-class cricket a batting average of 35 and a bowling average of thirteen for 46. His accuracy of aim was such that on one occasion he threw the ball at a pigeon wigging its way across the playing field and killed the bird on the spot. The late Mr. T. A. Hearne was the son, and Mr. J. T. Hearne, the distinguished bowler, is a nephew, of Tom Hearne.

ROSTAND AS PLAYER.

It is reported that M. Rostand will himself, "on one occasion only," play the leading part in "Chantecler." He is quite capable of doing so, for he has played with success in his own pieces before now. When he did so some years ago, at Marseilles, an English manager who happened to be present, mistaking him for the actor whose role he had assumed, offered him an engagement at £50 a week. "But I am M. Rostand," he explained. "In that case," replied the manager, "I will offer you £100 a week." But even that advantageous proposal was declined.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE TWO SERVICES.

NURSERY OF NAVAL ENGINEERING.

The naval education establishments have formed the object of a special tour of inquiry by Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Bridgeman, who, as Second Sea Lord, is directly concerned with everything that has to do with the personnel and Professor J. A. Ewing, Director of Naval Education. The scope of the inquiry has included the Britannia and Osborne Naval Colleges, the Naval Engineering College, Keyham and the various "school" ships connected with the lower deck of the service. This official tour will it is expected result in the intention of the Admiralty becoming known with reference to the future of the Engineering College and the arrangements for enabling the first batch of naval engineers entered under the new scheme to specialise in the particular branch of the Service which they have selected. The association of Keyham College with the Selborne scheme has never been in doubt because there is no other establishment under the Admiralty so well adapted for especialising in engineering. It is, however, obvious that the training resources of the College cannot be utilised to anything approaching the extent to which they have been in the past, and the appropriation of the surplus accommodation is understood to have engaged attention at the visit of Admiral Bridgeman and Professor Ewing. In this connection there is a disposition to associate the College in a theoretical degree with the artificer branch of the Service, now that the training establishment for boy artificers is about to be transferred from Chatham to Devonport. Be this as it may, the western port will, in any case, continue to be the nursery of naval engineering.

HUGE RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMAND.

There is one important point that has been largely overlooked by those outside of naval circles; arising from the necessary grouping of large fleets in the home waters and near seas; but which has long engaged the anxious attention of naval officers of seniority and experience. This point relates to the immense strain that is now placed on our Admiral Generalissimo of the various divisions of the Home Fleet. This war-head of our Navy, afloat, now has charge of an immense gathering of warships each summer, which has to be manœuvred and exercised; and during the rest of the year bears huge responsibilities in the management of his own command; which until recent years had never before been so constantly and continuously borne by any single flag officer; except, perhaps, for a brief period in war time. Such work and responsibilities cannot fail to wear down even the most robust seadogs that can be harnessed to it; and it is generally believed that in addition to the increase of staff which has been alloved during the last year or two, other arrangements will have to be made to make the Commander-in-Chief office more of a superintending than an administrative one, so far as details are concerned. In such a command there are responsibilities which cannot be divided, which the Senior Admiral must bear alone but there is, it is contended still much detail work which can be safely and advantageously transferred to other shoulders. The present task is a stupendous one, and one which must entirely absorb the mental and physical energies of the man that holds chief command in a way as to threaten, if it does not eventually seriously injure or shatter his health. Such huge fleets are new creations, and have brought responsibilities never before dreamed of. No one knows this better than the present First Sea Lord who has borne this load.

THE PAST YEAR'S WORK OF THE N. R. A.

The accounts and balance-sheet of the National Rifle Association, which have just been issued, unfortunately show that although the entrance fees have increased there has again been a loss on the revenue account, amounting to £1,175. This is, however, considerably reduced by the profit on the practice ranges account, with the result that the nett loss on the year's business amounts to £268. The amount given in prizes was £15,502, a slight increase over that of the previous year. During 1909 367 new rifle clubs were affiliated to the association thus bringing the total, since the moment was initiated in 1900 with the authority and support of the War Office, to 1,837, with a membership of 122,464. There have also been affiliated 142 air rifle clubs,

THE ASTOR FUND.

It will be remembered that in 1902 Mr. W. W. Astor placed at the disposal of the Association the sum of £10,000 to encourage rifle shooting among the working classes. This fund is now practically exhausted, but the generous donor should be well satisfied with the work that by its means has been accomplished. During the last eight years it has received on an average fifteen applications a month; has assisted in the formation of over 1,000 clubs, with an aggregate membership of 43,000; has financed five miniature rifle meetings; and has distributed £2,680 in money, over 2,000 rifles, and supplied many sets of target apparatus and field-glasses. It has also instituted an annual competition for a silver challenge cup presented to each country of Great Britain, thus encouraging friendly rivalry, which it is hoped may last for many years, and to some extent perpetuate the good work which the Trust Fund has made it possible to inaugurate.

SOUTHERN COMMAND.

The publication of the training arrangements of Regulars and Special Reserve in the Southern Command serves to show that a new drill season will soon begin, to divide Salisbury Plain into areas, and to allot the latter to units in such a manner as to obtain the maximum total of training in no light task. This year a re-arrangement has provided for the Bulford ranges being closed during certain periods so as to enable a larger area to be used for field training, and consequently the Regular troops will interfere less with those units of the Special Reserve and the Territorial Force who will be encamped on the Plain. It is also satisfactory to note that the Artillery Practice Camps have at last been so arranged as to enable batteries to obtain efficient battery training, which in previous years, owing to the early dates fixed, has in most cases been impossible. Of other points of interest in Sir Charles Douglas's scheme, efforts have been made to admit of breaks between the various courses of training, and it is his desire that every facility shall be given to officers and men during these intervals to proceed on leave, a sensible provision which should secure him well-deserved popularity.

DETAILS OF TRAINING.

As regards details, the double company organisation is only permitted to the 3rd Division during company training in the field when battalions are numerically weak, and then only at General Franklyn's discretion. Machine guns, it is interesting in view of the trend of opinion on the Continent to note, are occasionally to be brigaded for training as well as for field operations under a competent officer, and as it is recognised that in different phases of a battle guns may be handled either single, in pairs, or in brigade, the training is to be directed on broad lines such as will tend to adapt themselves to different conditions. More instruction in cooking in mess tins is urged, and a brochure dealing with the subject is promised. It is also laid down that a portion of the Training Grant shall be set aside to enable A. S. C. officers to be attached to units of other arms of the Service.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION

Active Principle of Cod Liver Oil with Creosote.

MORRHUOL CREOSOTÉ (Chapoteaut)

RELIABLE AGENT IN TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

OR PULMONARY PHTHISIS

Sold by all Chemists.



TRADE MARK 'VANA' BRAND TONIC WINE

The powerful and rapid action of this pure, wholesome nerve tonic, renders it

THE IDEAL RESTORATIVE

in mental and physical exhaustion and disorders of the nervous system. It restores strength and appetite after illness and fortifies the system against Malaria and other tropical fevers.

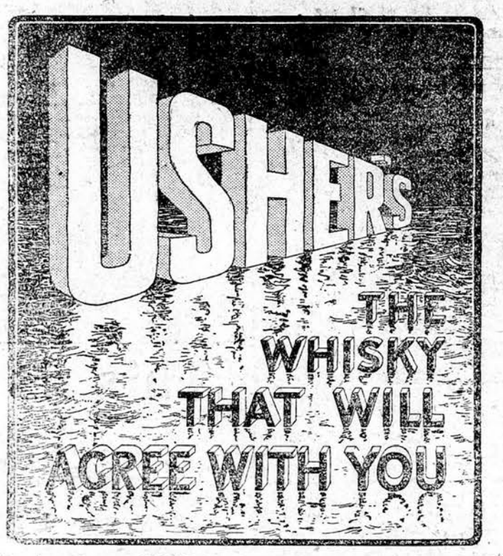


Obtainable at all Pharmacies, Dispensaries and Stores

Prepared by

XX 82 BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON (ENG.)

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



Sole Agents:—CUTLER PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL C & B CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT.

TABLE DELICACIES.



In Special Tins with Extra Lid.

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, . . SALAD OIL. . . .

Agents for Lea & Perrins' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

THE LATEST - - -

THE NEW PIGMY.

GRAMOPHONE

Single Spring Satin Walnut Cabinet Rs. 82-8.



Double Spring Fumed Oak Cabinet Rs. 140.

No horn. The Ideal Machine for Travellers & the Drawing Room. Ask your dealer to show it to you.

THERE ARE MANY KINDS OF TALKING MACHINES. THERE IS ONLY ONE GRAMOPHONE.

THE GRAMOPHONE. Of Sterling quality and undisputed superiority.
THE GRAMOPHONE. Reliable, Serviceable, Easily Manupulated.
THE GRAMOPHONE. Claims the largest demand.
THE GRAMOPHONE. Gives the utmost satisfaction.
THE GRAMOPHONE. Untiring Companion in solitude.
THE GRAMOPHONE. Dissipates dull care.
THE GRAMOPHONE. Interprets works of the great Masters with unfailing correctness.
THE GRAMOPHONE. Reproduces accurately the best efforts of the World's greatest Vocalists.
THE GRAMOPHONE. Helps Amateur Musicians to imitate renowned Artistes.
THE GRAMOPHONE. The nearest approach to the human Voice.
THE GRAMOPHONE. Appreciated by Crowned Heads the World over.

Catalogues of Machines and Records from all Agents.

THE GRAMOPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Post Box No. 118, BOMBAY.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BALS ROUGES ET BLEUS.

Ball-giving is no longer a question merely of discovering sufficient men. Men, dancing men, have no longer to be cajoled and flattered out of their club arm-chairs or transported to the ball-room by threats and coercion. The problem of the modern ball committee, who are responsible for the success of public dances, is so much more subtle nowadays. There may be hosts of young men, eligibles to delight the hearts of every dowager with marriageable daughters but the ball will hardly be counted a success unless there is this season some new idea to give it a cachet of its own. Just now, writes a London correspondent, the craze for the coloured ball has spread rapidly over the Channel, numbers of bals bleus and bals roses will be calling forth all the special powers of invention and origination on the part of the committees who are responsible for the carrying out of the programme. Abroad, the idea which has been followed has been that of giving small weekly cotillons for girls, and these are to be continued throughout Lent in Paris. Instead of making the dance for the jeune fille a "bal blanc," as used to be the custom, the bal bleu and rose, mauve, and other shades has taken its place, and every girl invited is obliged to come dressed in the particular tone of the evening. If some hostesses allow coloured trimmings allied to white or even black, stricter rules are made by others. Although the widest interpretations are permitted, and blues merge into greens on the one hand and greys, on the other, and cerise passes muster in a medley of peach blossom and coral pinks, the all-white or all-black costume is taboo.

FAVOURS FOR THE MEN.

Everything, from the decorations in the ball-room—the draperies, the flowers, the shaded lights—to the arrangement of the supper and the sitting-out rooms, is carried out to match. If the coup d'œil of the dancers is perfect when the hall can be seen from above, from a gallery or boxes, it is almost more so when the cotillon begins. The men are then decorated with their blue or pink favours and caps, carry wands and garlands to match, and do not so effectually mar the one-note scheme by their sober black garb. For a cotillon, by far the prettiest colours are pink and mauve, or even a combination of both. The many pink flowers, the roses, carnations, camellias, tulips, and anemones make it possible to give as many shades to the supper tables, the hall, and staircases as are exploited by the dancers. The daintiest cotillon favours are, besides, to be found in pinks and reds. There are fairy wands of paper hollyhocks and may-blossom, rakes, and shepherdess crooks wound with wild roses and pink-rimmed convolvuli, pink-lined shells, which when opened disclose mascot pins and brooches instead of pearls, pink and silver rain and dainty sun bonnets in frilled pink paper for country figures.

SNOW SHOWERS.

A charming idea—borrowed in reality from America—is that of the pink snow shower. Enormous boules of crinkled paper are suspended at various points over the ballroom. By means of an arrangement of strings, valves in the great globes can be twitched open at a given moment, and the contents—a dazzling shower of pink and silver confetti—cover the dancers. The moment chosen is, of course, manœuvred, and no one is aware beforehand what is to take place. At one or two balls recently coloured limelight has been used to produce rainbow quadrilles. A quaint and effective idea is that of "tartan reels." The bright colours of the clans, the Stewards, the Mackintoshes, Macleans, and all the well-known plaids, are indicated by a mingling of vivid green crimson and red, yellow, and blue lights, which are thrown on the dancers to the accompaniment of an eightsome or foursome. For a rainbow ball, every girl is supposed to come in white in order that her purest colour tints can be secured. For a set blue or mauve quadrille, however, better contrasts are often produced by grouping a few coloured gowns with the white, so as to give several shades. Certain tints of yellow and mauve under a pink light and vice versa, suggest excellent colour effects the shades being changed for each dance. White gowns are necessary for the moonlight quadrille, which is one of the most effective dances at a rainbow ball. A strong white light is thrown on the centre of the ballroom when the cotillon is at its height. Silver favours and silver paper sunbonnets are worn by the girls and silver bonnets-de-policbinelle by the men the figure consisting in pricking a moonbeam, which consists of giant soap bubbles.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 23RD FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 23rd February giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0·31" of rain. Skies are heavily overcast in the submontane districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north and generally in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature has risen and is now in excess during the day in the south-west and east Punjab; it is higher also at night at Sirsa and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally drier. Temperature has risen and is now normal except for a defect at night at Allahabad and Cawnpore.

Sind at Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Upper Sind and the adjacent parts of Rajputana, but clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal in Sind, and in defect in Rajputana. Maximum temperature is normal in Sind. But has risen and is in excess in Rajputana; the minimum is higher than usual at Karachi and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded in Cutch and lightly clouded in the adjacent Kathiawar Coast, but clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess at Bhuj, but in defect at the other stations. Day temperature has risen and is now higher than usual; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and while the maximum is normal, the minimum is in defect nearly everywhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karwar and clear elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal except for a slight excess during the day at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are heavily clouded at Hyderabad, but clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal in the extreme southern districts and in moderate to large defect over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum has risen, but is still generally in defect.

General Remarks.—A very deep depression is shown over Upper Sind and heavy cloud has appeared in the submontane districts of the Punjab and moderate cloud elsewhere in Upper India. Rawalpindi records 0·3," of rain also; in south India, Masulipatam reports 0·22".

Nearly general rain is probable in the submontane districts of the Punjab. A few showers are likely elsewhere in Upper India. Some thunderstorms may possibly occur in Malabar and the Madras Deccan.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Officiating Meteorologist, Bombay.

Sal Hepatica

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.



KEMP & Co. 7, Elphinstone Circle Bombay
REYNOR & Co. 5, Esplanade Road.



LIPP PIANOFORTES

give entire satisfaction, withstand all climatic influences, will stand for years at philharmonic pitch, and can be guaranteed by us to fulfill all the qualities of a high class instrument.

This is not an unknown Piano but a Piano which is celebrated from Polo to Pole, and has stood the severest critics and earned the warmest praise of the best musical authorities.

For further particulars apply to the Sole Agents.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

Comprehensive Stock of Sheet Music, Songs. Lists on Application.

BENGER'S FOOD

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists &c., everywhere.

Established over a Century.

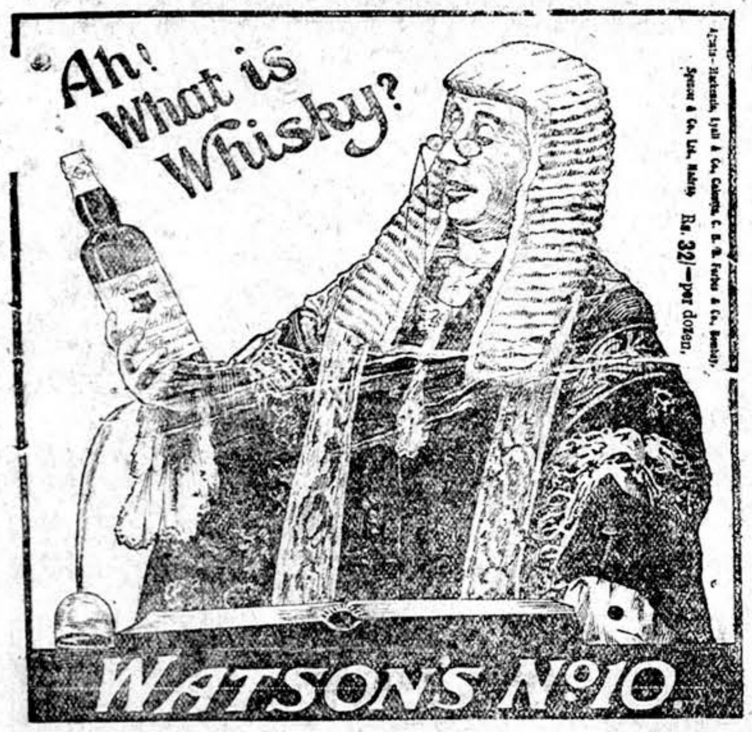
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address "HINGES BIRMINGHAM" Telephone No. 1275.

Strictly "NO" D & CO." on all Invoices sent through Shippers.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri Assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017



ALL STOREKEEPERS SHOULD STOCK
ROWAT'S MANUFACTURES.

SPLENDID VALUE. LOW PRICES.



PICKLES
WORCESTER SAUCES
— AND —
VINEGARS

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Lowest C.I.F. Prices by applying to—
ROWAT & CO., GLASGOW.



ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

FOR THE HAIR.
110 YEARS SUCCESS.

Preserves, Restores, Nourishes it more effectually than any other preparation; Prevents Greyness, Cures Scurf; Promotes a luxuriant Growth of Hair; Invaluable for children's Hair; GOLDEN COLOUR for fair or grey Hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s. 0d., 10s. 6d., sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

Without the use of this valuable preparation the Hair becomes Dry, Harsh, Thin and Bristle; no other preparation produces such a Beautiful and Dressy appearance of the Hair.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in
DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.



CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

J. C. VICKERY, Their Majesties' Jeweller, Silversmith, Dressing Case & Leather Goods Manufacturer
179-181-183, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

GREAT NOVELTY.
EXPANDING FINGER RING WATCHES.



VICKERY'S Finger Ring Watches can be worn outside the glove, or in the ordinary way.

Gold, Enamel and Diamonds	£21 0 0
Ditto, Brilliants	32 10 0
Gold, Enamel and Pearls ..	17 12 6
All Gold	15 15 0

The Largest Stock — of — Novelties in Europe.

Illustrations and prices for any requirement sent by return mail in JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER NOVELTIES, LEATHER GOODS of every kind, FITTED DRESSING CASES and BAGS, SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT CASH WITH ORDER.

LOVELY CABOCHON RINGS.

VICKERY'S Cabochon AMETHYST, BLUE CHALCEDONY, . . Chrysoprase or Green Jade and 18-ct. Gold Rings . . . . . . Only £2 15 0.



DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 34 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.
The Sandow Lever
BEST VALUE IN INDIA.
Rs. 10.
Only Manufactured and Sold by
FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
Watch and Clock Specialists.
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.





This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.
Nickel Silver case.

Rs. 10.

Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.
ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL AND MOTOR CAR ENGINEERS, APOLLO STREET, OPP. LIPTON'S.
Sole Agents for the famous
DARRACQ MOTOR CARS.

4 Cylinder 14-16 H. P. Rs. 4,500



Prices of other types on application.

1910 MODEL.
Remarkable Hill Climber and Winner of most important Races and Reliability trials.
Best Quality Motor Accessories always available at moderate prices.
Second hand Motor Cars of various well-known makes bought and sold on commission.
Repairs to all types of Motor Cars undertaken.
TRAINING OF CHAUFEURS A SPECIALITY.

ANOTHER LEADING BRAND
BY ANONYMOUS CIGAR CO., DINDIGUL.
"DINDIGUL ROCKS" TORCHES.

Rs. 2 Per 50



A Perfect mild Indian Cigar for Connoisseurs.
Sample box of 5 cigars Post Free on receipt of As. 4 in stamps only—MESSES & CLUBS supplied Free.
☞ Price List of other brands on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. **D. MERWAN & CO.,** 42, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

Dr. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

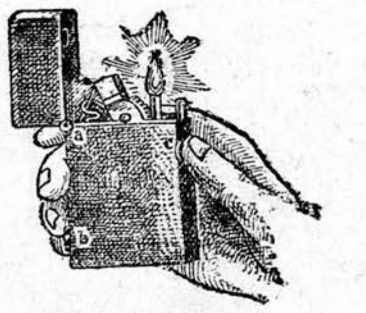
Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Betts' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.



This is the MINKO.

The Latest and Best Invention on The Market.



Indispensable to Every Smoker.

Rs. 4-8 Only
The Self Lighting, Match Box. One of the Latest Wonders of the Age.
All you do is to press a Button and you have a Light.

SEND IMMEDIATELY TO
Max Minck & Co., Ltd.,
LAHORE.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODE: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATION
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.



HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort; Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

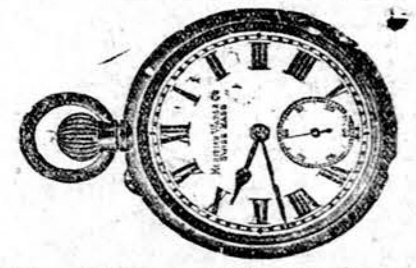
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.



CHAPOTEAUT'S
PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME
It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.
IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP



TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made
Coventry Cycles,
warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.
LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9
Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements.
PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.
Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free art catalogues and our special offer on sample machine.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL.



Meridian Watches.
KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.
Have proved the Best for Hot Climates
Reliable in Every Way.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
Watch Repairing Department
Gl. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

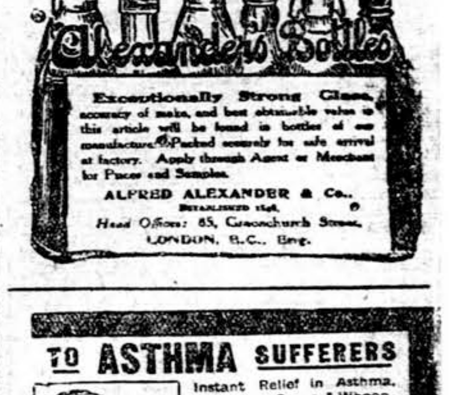
Knake Pianos
Moderate in Price and absolutely reliable.
S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

Knake Pianos
Thoroughly tested in all parts of India and found perfect after long trial.
S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

Knake Pianos
On special terms for cash, on Easy Payments and for monthly hire.
S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

Knake Pianos
Are absolutely reliable and cost no more than cheap Pianos of inferior make.
S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

Knake Pianos



TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS



Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.
Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette, Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 60 Fenchurch Street, London E.C.